

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873.

The Week.

REPORTS from Massachusetts assert that, if Butler succeeds in the State Convention, he will succeed against Governor Washburn, who has reluctantly consented to make the fight, although sincerely desirous of leaving office. In case of the success of Butler, Governor Washburn will be out of the canvass, but there will certainly be a bolt, and the bolters will expect to carry the election, the Democrats putting up some such gentleman as Col. Greene of the *Post*. Butler is at present busy, through his managers, in getting ready for the primaries and in spending money with some freedom, but his adversaries, who declare that they will not have a long hot-weather campaign, say that he will not be allowed to get as many delegates as he got two years ago, and that they are abundantly able to take care of him. It is generally admitted that both sides certainly mean business, and that there will be a smart engagement, with the chances already against Butler. Russell, the collector of the port, however, daily prophesies that Butler is the coming man, but even Dr. Loring took courage on the Fourth of July to come out against the member from Essex before the men of Marlboro, a part of his speech being held to be an attack on his former friend and enemy. But denunciations of corruption in office and of enriching one's self while in office at the expense of the country, though irresistibly suggestive of a certain gentleman, are not definite enough to pin the Doctor down as an antagonist of Butler's. Of the press it is said that, no matter what might be Butler's majority in the Convention, the vastly greater number of papers would still support a bolting candidate; only about half-a-dozen papers in the State now favor Butler, and of these the least obscure is the *Boston Traveller*.

General Schenck has got into trouble again by his interest in corporations. The Emma Mine has turned out a sad swindle, in spite of his endorsement of it—eight hundred and forty thousand pounds of the million paid for it by the wretched British stockholders being now lost, and the mine itself being reported a total failure. With this awful example before his eyes, however, he has ventured to arraign the Western Union Telegraph and the Anglo-American Telegraph Companies for "systematic imposition" on the American public, in an official letter to Secretary Fish, and the Western Union Company charge him with doing this at the "instigation of active and unscrupulous agents of an opposition cable scheme." They also tackle him in a savage manner on his "charges," and throw him cruelly on each, and make his letter certainly look very strange. He said the Western Union had an arrangement with the Cable Company, by which they charged cable rates on messages received by them from the Cable Company for delivery in the United States, and in return gave the Cable Company one-third of their receipts. The Western Union says it does nothing of the kind. It pays the Cable Company no share of its receipts, and receives a fixed rate per word for deliveries in any of the four telegraphic districts into which it has for cable purposes divided the country. This rate is, in many cases, much lower than is charged on domestic messages, because while the domestic rates are charged on a minimum of ten words, cable messages are charged by the word. Most cable messages are, however, less than ten words, so that, for instance, while the Western Union would get two dollars for any domestic message, however small, between New York and New Orleans, it has to transmit a cable message at fifteen cents a word, though it consists of only two words. Lastly, they deny that, as Mr. Schenck alleges, the Government is overcharged on its messages, and aver that they are, on the contrary, transmitted at half-rates; and they wind up by accusing

him of libelling American citizens in his official correspondence, and accuse the Postmaster-General of connivance in publishing his letter.

The captain of the *City of Washington* is to be tried for losing his ship on the Nova Scotia coast, and there is little doubt that the cause of the wreck will be thoroughly investigated. It is hardly necessary, under these circumstances, to go into any elaborate criticism of the case, especially as the loss to the Inman line of ship and cargo was severe—severer, in fact, than if the non-merchantable passengers had all gone down. Still, there seem to be one or two things which, after this accident and the wreck of the *Atlantic*, all steamship companies ought to impress on their captains' minds. First, that a vessel sailing due west, or even on a course a little south of west, from the British Isles must, in the long run, go ashore unless, by skilful management and that peculiar tact for which all seafaring men are famous, she is somewhat carefully directed into a port. Second, the attention of sea-captains ought to be called to the use of the lead. There is hardly a more certain way of discovering the distance between a ship's keel and the bottom of the sea than by the employment of the simple device of throwing the lead over the ship's side. Of course, mistakes may be made, and the distance in question can only be ascertained with absolute accuracy through the means employed by Captain Williams and the captain of the *City of Washington*. On the other hand, in regard to the criticisms in the press of such disasters as these, we must observe that the loss of a vessel on the Atlantic coast cannot invariably be due to the inattention of the captain to the advice offered him by the passengers, even when the first-officer coincides with the opinion of the passengers. The opinions of passengers as to the proper navigation of a sea-going vessel have been observed to differ too widely from one another to make it possible in all cases to follow their advice.

How difficult it is for non-nautical men to come to an agreement on questions of navigation may be seen from the wide diversity of opinion on the subject of the loss of the *City of Washington* between the respective editors of the *World* and *Times* of this city. The editor of the *Times* having maintained that the captain was to blame for the disaster, saying, "It is believed that the captain of an ocean steamer, freighted with a priceless cargo of human life, should know at all times, in spite of fog and tempest, just where he is," the *World* replied that any one who believed such stuff as this was an "idiot," and that the only way for him to find out anything about the Nova Scotia coast would be by taking "command of a ship freighted, not with a priceless cargo of human life, but with a crew of cheap and congenial idiots, and required to know, in spite of fog and tempest, just where he was."

The charges with regard to the "Canadian Crédit Mobilier" are these: An Englishman by the name of Waddington, a resident of British Columbia, having conceived the idea of a "Canadian Pacific Railway," associated himself, for the purpose of obtaining funds, with some American capitalists, and afterwards died. The association however, survived, and was represented by Mr. McMullen, a Canadian, living in Chicago. The association put itself in communication with the Canadian Government, but difficulties being suggested on account of difference of nationality, it being feared that the line might be "sold out" to the Northern Pacific, a charter was granted to Sir Hugh Allan, a member of the Canadian Government, and other gentlemen, the terms of the act excluding all but British subjects from interest in the enterprise. In the same session, another charter was obtained by a rival association headed by Senator McPherson, and a struggle between the two began, which ended in the award of the contract for the road to

Sir Hugh Allan's "Ring." Sir Hugh Allan, who seems to have been really acting throughout, under cover of his official position, as the agent of the American organization, had won the battle by "fixing, for certain monetary considerations," several influential men. He spent, according to his own account, some three hundred and sixty thousand dollars "in the purchase of priests, lawyers, newspaper editors, and elections." The Parliamentary Committee ordered to investigate these transactions has decided to waive the enquiry, for the singular reason that they have not authority to examine witnesses under oath, and that this authority could only be exercised by a commission appointed by Sir John A. McDonald, whose official conduct is, in part, the subject of the proposed enquiry. The charges seem, however, to be substantially made good by the publication of damaging letters written by Sir Hugh Allan to his American correspondents.

This scandal has become a political question in Canada, the Government "organs" defending, and the Opposition denouncing every part of the proceedings; it may in one way have an indirect effect on English politics. The Treaty of Washington, it will be remembered, required, for certain articles, a ratification by the Canadian Parliament. The Canadian Government declined to ratify, or rather represented to the English Government that the Canadian Parliament would not ratify unless the British Parliament would guarantee the Canadian Pacific Railroad to the amount of £4,000,000. After some negotiation, a promise of a guarantee for £2,500,000 was given. Before this, however, the Government had entered into a guarantee—intended to be the last—of a loan to be spent on Canadian defences. At the time of the negotiations about the Pacific road, this loan had not been raised, and the Canadian Government suggested that instead of raising it the railway guarantee should be increased from £2,500,000 to £3,600,000. To this the English Ministers assented, and the bill authorizing the increase was read for the second time on the 24th of last month. At this time the Canadian scandal had not made its way to England.

We have commented elsewhere on the extraordinary proposition advanced as the latest solution of the transportation problem. The main difficulty with the farmers seems to be that they have failed to make any enquiry into the real nature of the railroad question. No one who knows anything about it doubts that there has been a vast amount of swindling in connection with the construction and operation of many of the principal lines in the country, but this swindling has in most cases been the work of a "ring"—in other words, half-a-dozen rich men—who have conducted their proceedings under forms of law, have increased the cost of the roads by doubtful contracts and other means, and studiously sacrificed the interests of the minority to their own private emolument. We have lately had, in the case of the *Crédit Mobilier*, at once an admirable illustration of railroad management and also of the crazing effect the cry of "railroad" seems to have upon the average mind. In that case, Oakes Ames, James Brooks, and half-a-dozen other men defrauded the Government of many millions of dollars by the fraudulent distribution throughout the community of bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad. This distribution brought the bonds into the hands of large numbers of innocent holders, who had no knowledge of the fraud—into the hands of widows and orphans, guardians and trustees, a very large portion of them being held abroad. A great clamor having been caused by the exposure of the fraud, the Government felt itself called upon to do something, and at once got out an injunction against the road, forbidding it to pay interest on its bonds, thus causing the bonds to fall in the market, the holders to accuse the Government (with whose guarantee the bonds were issued) of violating its promises, and at length the Government begins to find its own credit abroad threatened. In fact, the effects of this injunction are the same in kind as those produced by the original frauds of the *Crédit Mobilier* "ring."

It seems hardly likely that the difficulty between Lord Gordon and his bail will lead to serious complications between the Government of the United States and that of England. The facts seem to be these: Lord Gordon is a noble adventurer of humble origin, convivial habits, and very dishonest intentions, who came to the United States a year or two ago, and disported himself in various parts of the country in the finest clothes and jewellery, entertaining all he met with interesting reminiscences of high life in his native land, and revolving quietly in his own mind certain financial schemes the exact nature of which probably Jay Gould and himself alone know, but which, it is safe to say, were magnificent. He then gained a sort of notoriety in the newspapers, and, like many an impostor before him, was welcomed as a man and brother by the late Mr. Greeley. He was at length sued by Gould, and obliged to give bail in a large amount, and the names of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts and Horace F. Clark appeared as sureties on his bail-bond. Lord Gordon has since been leading a retired life "in the provinces," trying to avoid arrest by his sureties, the bail-bond having been forfeited. His bail, on the other hand, acting under some singular legal advice, have been endeavoring to exercise what they call their common-law right of capturing Lord Gordon wherever they can find him. On one occasion he really was arrested by a detective in Canada; but, according to the story, immediately drew a pistol from one pocket and a purse from the other, and offered his pursuer what would be called in political language the choice "between the wallet and the bullet." He afterwards went to the Red River country, north of Minnesota, and in the latter State a plot for his arrest was concocted. An enterprising party, comprising among its members a number of detectives and a Minnesota legislator, went up to Manitoba, where Gordon was lying *perdu*, and by pretended hospitality got him probably as near the condition of a lord as he had ever been in his life, and then proceeded to carry him home with them. They were pursued in turn, however, arrested, and are now on trial for the crime of kidnapping. If, as is said, they were really arrested after they had crossed the United States border, the international outrage is to be laid to the bloody score of England, not to ours.

The whole case would appear to be one calling for the exercise of "comity" by the courts. There is no doubt that at common law sureties are entitled to the right of pursuit and recapture; but we have never heard of a case in which it was actually decided that they might go into a foreign jurisdiction for such a purpose. On the other hand, both England and America have an interest, for the sake of repose, that Lord Gordon may not be allowed to roam over the world much longer; and whether he be sent to jail by an American or Manitoban court seems to make little practical difference, if he only gets, through some agency, to jail. The "comity" that we should suggest would be that Gordon be surrendered to his bail, and that the Minnesota legislator should be handed over to the Manitobans, to be dealt with according to the customs of the country. These are strange times; but it does seem a little too much that a member of the Minnesota Legislature should undertake to perform the duties of his office by going on a marauding expedition into a foreign country to recapture a runaway from the jurisdiction of the courts of New York.

It is an appropriate time of year which the State Park Commission has chosen in which to report on the Adirondack Park scheme, which they unreservedly approve. There is, indeed, universal approval of this plan, to which no one at all says no. The Commissioners argue that the great forest of the Adirondacks is in several ways necessary to the well-being of the State. It shelters an amount of snow which, were the mountains denuded, would each spring come down, suddenly melted, and, in the form of thirty-six billions of cubic feet of water, would sweep the river valleys with destruction. Then, again, the forest, sheltering countless lakes and streams, preserves not only the water-supply of the Hudson—an important service, although the Hudson, as a commercial river, is very largely an arm of the sea—but also feeds the rivers which give

water to the Erie and Champlain canals. In the third place, the climatic effect of the forest in equalizing temperature, by preserving moisture in summer, and warding off the north winds of winter, is of very great benefit. Finally, the making of the proposed park need cost little, although the State now owns only a small fraction—one nineteenth—of the whole region, the rest being owned by corporations and private individuals; the soil is good for nothing, or next to nothing, for farming purposes, and the park would be kept as nearly as possible in a state of nature, although a few roads must be made and others improved; and there is no doubt that some money might be made by leasing fishing and hunting privileges and the like to persons desirous of camping out and pursuing these sports. We dare say that wastefully as the timber has been cut off by private owners, the State might easily make money by appointing a trained forester at a good salary, with powers and duties like those of his German congener. More than thirteen hundred square miles, or 834,480 acres, are contained in the projected park, which occupies portions of five counties, and sends its streams to feed the St. Lawrence as well as the Hudson and the Delaware.

In England, the Shah has been occupying the public mind to the exclusion of almost everything else, and indeed to a degree that is difficult to understand. The recent events in Central Asia make the cordiality of the Government to him very comprehensible; but the public can hardly be supposed to be roused by considerations of policy; and yet they are roused as they were not by the Sultan, who too was a Mussulman, and had a harem and a vizier. The explanation probably is that the Shah is further off and less known, and has therefore more of an Oriental flavor about him, and has a more intimate connection with the Bendemeer, the Vale of Cashmere, and the bulbuls, and the guls. At all events, nothing has been left undone in the effort to show him honor. The Sultan's reception was, in comparison, a very shabby affair. The rage of the Russian press over the spectacle is very entertaining. The St. Petersburg *Mir* warns the Shah that the British are sorry and insatiable rogues, and are pulling the wool over his eyes, preparatory to his destruction; that they have already robbed him of Afghanistan, Belochistan, Herat, and Cabul, which are essential to his independence; Russia, it is true, has taken from him Shirwan and Erivan, but then "this was through his own fault," and he can never hope to get them back. The contest between the two over the poor Shah is very curious, and, if he reads the European press and has a fine sense of humor, must amuse him, and yet sadly, for he must know that he only plays the part of the bone between two very ferocious dogs.

At a recent debate in the English House of Lords, Lord Etrick brought up a subject such as rarely engages the attention of a legislative body in our day—the extraordinary destruction of life and property by wild beasts in India. It appears that the average loss of life by the attacks of tigers in the British Provinces alone is 4,138 annually; including the native states, it is supposed not to fall far short of 10,000. The value of the animals destroyed in the same manner is estimated at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. Of course these figures represent an amount of terror that is incalculable. The whole subject was treated fully in a paper read by Captain Rogers before the Social Science Association, the facts of which were drawn from official sources, and astounding facts they are. One tigress, in 1869, stopped the traffic on a public highway for several weeks, and was known to have killed 127 people. Another tiger killed 101 persons in three years, and, before it was killed, attacked large parties at a time. In fact, these beasts lie in wait on the roads like robbers, and lurk around villages, and strike down the peasantry in their fields like Indians. Before the days of British rule their ravages were terrible. Mr. Hunter tells of the approach to one famous shrine being well-nigh barred by the slaughter of the pilgrims by the tigers, and the wild elephants often trampled down whole villages. Down to the mutiny of 1857, the tigers were diminishing, but since that, owing to the disarming of the natives, and the inactivity of the shikarries, the hunter caste, brought about

by the practice of offering large rewards for the destruction of notorious man-eaters, the wild beasts are again on the increase, and there is talk of raising a corps of tiger-killers. In the debate, Lord Laurence made the remarkable statement that he had heard, but could hardly believe it, that English officers discouraged tiger-killing by the natives, in order that they might have the sport for themselves.

The French Assembly, in the absence of important measures of legislation, are indulging in "scenes of great disorder" over indiscretions of one sort or another on the part of the ministry, which certainly seems to be very badly managed, and to be showing the cloven foot a good deal too early and too boldly. The latest mistake is a decree of M. Ducros, which forbids the interment, after six in the morning, of any deceased persons not belonging to the four forms of faith recognized by the state—Catholic, Lutheran, Calvinist, and Jewish. This is aimed at the infidels or materialists, who make a parade of not believing in the immortality of the soul, and M. Ducros maintains that this belief is the only valid excuse for funeral rites; that it is only those who believe the body will rise again who ought to be permitted to indulge in ceremonial observances on the way to the grave—that if the body be not the seat of a soul, it takes rank as a carcase simply, and has to be dealt with as a nuisance from a strictly sanitary point of view, and got out of the way as quietly and as speedily as possible, as a repulsive and dangerous object. This sounds very funny, but a French politician has no sense of humor, and Ducros is awfully in earnest. He carried out his peculiar views of the post-mortem influence of dogmas by refusing the usual military honor to a freethinking member of the Assembly, M. Brousses, who died the other day. By law, a military detachment follows the bodies of members of the Assembly to the grave, but owing to M. Brousses' belief, the troops, after presenting arms to the coffin when it left the house, marched back to their quarters. The reason of this is, it appears, that you cannot have good soldiers unless they believe in a future life, and if you force them to do honor to a man who does not believe in it they will cease to believe in it themselves. However this may be, as M. Ducros and his government are still in the body, and belong, to all intents and purposes, to this world, their conduct seems wildly injudicious, as it is raising the cry that MacMahon's régime is the régime of the priests and of religious persecution, and is giving materialism, in the old style, an immense stimulus.

We gave some months ago a summing up of the reasons assigned by Prince Bismarck for wishing to divest himself of the Prussian premiership, which he resigned last December, retaining only the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Chancellorship of the Empire. He has now got into a quarrel with the other members of the Prussian Cabinet over the proposed new press laws and over the currency question. The press law is so obnoxious that, though Bismarck has defended it vigorously enough, he is not desirous of being thought the author of it, and neither is any other member of the Cabinet, and they have accordingly been bandying the responsibility of it to and fro. The plan of substituting imperial paper money for the paper money of the individual states, has met with opposition from Bavaria in the shape of a suggestion that the Prussian National Bank should also be converted into an Imperial National Bank, to which Bismarck was disposed to accede; but the Prussian Minister of Finance was not, and hence a new feud. Bismarck now proposes to give up foreign affairs also, and has asked the Emperor to allow the Under-Secretary, Herr Balan, to represent him at Cabinet meetings, an odd sort of arrangement which he was allowed to commence in December by having Herr Delbrück appear as his deputy at Cabinet meetings in everything relating to Prussian affairs. In the meantime, the bishops have begun to resist the ecclesiastical laws lately passed. One of them having refused to submit the curriculum of his theological seminary for the approval of the civil authorities, the result has been that his school has been formally declared unfit for the education of priests. Should he persist, it will doubtless be closed by the police, and the students be compelled to betake themselves to the universities.

THE LATEST DEVICE FOR FIXING RATES OF TRANSPORTATION.

WE have followed, and shall continue to follow, the "farmers' movement" with great interest, but it must be confessed that it seems at times a task of no little difficulty, owing to the very heterogeneous composition of the organizations which are carrying it on and the wide diversity of their character and avowed aims. When Judge Lawrence was turned out of office in Illinois by the "Grangers," and Judge Craig put in his place, we took it for granted that they were going to deliver themselves from the tyranny of the railroads by putting judges on the bench pledged to interpret the State constitution in a particular way, or in other words, as one of the local papers put it, by showing that "the people" were superior to both laws and judges. It has, however, since been stoutly denied that this interference with the bench was anything more than a local accident, and we have been assured that the farmers seek changes of a much more legitimate character, and resting on more solid moral foundations than the creation of a subservient judiciary. The recent platforms have certainly had a much wider sweep than the earlier ones, and, unless language has been strangely abused in making them, embrace grave modifications in fiscal as well as in railroad legislation. But the question how to reduce the railroads to the condition of public highways, controllable by and existing solely or mainly for the convenience of the community, is still apparently as far from solution as ever. It is by no means surprising that this should be the case, but that it is the case we are forced to conclude by the extraordinary character of the latest plan propounded by the reformers, which has had sufficient plausibility to command the approval of so sober-minded a paper as the *Chicago Tribune*.

The farmers have been accused, partly in consequence of their escapade about the judges in Illinois, of seeking to rob the railroad companies of their lawful earnings by forcing them to carry on their business at a loss, under the operation of cast-iron rules, drawn up without reference to its peculiar nature. This was a charge of which the farmers soon began to see the gravity, and they accordingly now announce that they have no scheme of spoliation or confiscation in their minds, but that they have at last hit upon a mode of ascertaining what are "reasonable rates," which consists in discovering what was the amount of capital "actually invested in constructing and operating the roads," and treating a fair percentage on this as a proper return to the stockholders, and all charges which bring in more than this as "unreasonable," and therefore open to prohibition by the courts and State legislatures. Under this theory of railroad property, all stock which does not represent money actually invested is treated as "fictitious," and all attempts to earn dividends on such stock as attempts at extortion. For instance—to put a case of frequent occurrence—a corporation obtains a charter for a road which it will cost two million dollars to build. It accordingly borrows the two millions on mortgage bonds, and constructs the road, while the members divide among themselves two millions of stock more, and they work the road so as to make it pay interest on the four millions. The farmers now say that no road shall be so worked as to pay interest on anything but the proceeds of the bonds, or, in other words, the actual cost of construction and equipment. This, stripped of details, is the new plan, as gravely propounded in the *Chicago Tribune*.

Now, if anybody will get up and propose a general railroad act of this nature applicable to all roads hereafter to be built, we think we can promise that he will have the hearty support of everybody who has seriously reflected on the railroad problem. Forbid the construction of any road except with the proceeds of paid-up stock, and forbid any higher dividends than a certain fixed percentage on this amount, and we shall have a rule of which nobody can complain. We do not believe that a single mile of railroad would ever be constructed under such rule in a new and thinly settled country like the West or South. Safe investments are not so scarce as to induce people to go into one of the most unsafe of investments, and

one promising in most cases no return at all for several years, for the mere chance of seven or even ten per cent. at the outside. But we should, nevertheless, be heartily glad to see the plan tried, and believe it would, by stopping railroad construction for the present, bring the Western farmers to a healthier comprehension of their relation to the roads, and railroad companies to a healthier comprehension of their relations to the community; and might tend to a solution of the railroad problem which would be both permanent and satisfactory.

But the application of any such rule now to roads already in operation would be spoliation pure and simple—spoliation as flagrant as any ever proposed by Karl Marx or Ben Butler; if an attempt were made to carry it out, it would produce perhaps the greatest financial crash ever witnessed. It has in the first place that leading characteristic of Ben Butler's greenback scheme, that it would not only violate a tacit pledge made by the State to individuals, but it would deprive men of rewards already earned by running great risks. When a railroad constructed for two million dollars is made to earn interest on four millions, the case is precisely similar to that of a government which in a time of great danger and perplexity sells seven per cent. bonds at fifty; and the present proposal of the farmers resembles Butler's plan of paying the bondholders in 1870 what they gave for their bonds in 1862. In fact, it is the old-fashioned game on a great scale of "heads I win, tails you lose." The West has during the past thirty years wanted railroads, which there was a very small chance of making profitable for a long time. It encouraged Eastern men and foreigners to make them in any way they pleased, running whatever risk there was, and pocketing whatever gain there might be, and they were made. The investment then was one of great danger and difficulty; to treat it now as one of no danger and no difficulty would be simple swindling. The word is hard, but the times demand plain speech. This was perhaps a bad mode of securing lines of communication, but the laws allowed it and encouraged it, and the people applauded it, and it is now a contract as binding in morals as in law. It is open with us to turn over a new leaf, and permit no more roads to be made in that way, but it is not open to us to treat those who lent us their money as dupes. As there has been enough of this sharp practice already, more of it would seriously shake the very foundation of social order.

In the second place, as regards the older roads, it is not possible for "the people" or anybody else to ascertain what is the exact amount on which, in abstract justice, the earnings ought to pay interest. The stock, whether "fictitious" or not, has in most cases passed out of the hands of the original holders. It has been sold and resold, in open market, under the most solemn guarantees known to civilized society, with the understanding that it represented the *bona-fide* ownership of the roads, with all their earnings, possible as well as actual. The laws, the courts, and public opinion assured to it this character, without reservation or qualification. In this character, it has passed into the hands of widows, orphans, and helpless people generally, of charitable corporations, of colleges, banks, and institutions of all kinds by which the affairs of the community are administered. To throw any doubt on its value now would be to cause an amount of misery and alarm which no thinking man could contemplate without a shudder. If the State wants to make the railroads common highways, it has the right to take them, but at their market value, paying the owners what other people would pay them, and not enquiring curiously and knavishly into the original cost. Between honest parties to a bargain, that, to use a homely phrase, is "neither here nor there." The people ought, undoubtedly, to have looked forward a little when they first began to grant charters; but not having done so, they ought not now to throw on others the whole damage done by their own laches.

Though last, not least, much of the outcry over the high rates charged by railroads is due to an immense and deeply seated popular delusion as to the value of railroad property. When one puts his newspaper aside, and sits down calmly to examine the receipts

which the farmers are so anxious to have cut down, the proposal we are discussing assumes a somewhat ludicrous aspect. We have before us the last issue of Poor's 'Railroad Manual,' which certainly ought to be carefully studied before the minds of the public are filled with wild and revolutionary notions about railroad property. There were in operation last year in the United States 57,323 miles of railroad, the net earnings of which bore to the cost of the roads the relation of 5.20 per cent., and to the capital stock of 3.91. This means simply that the work of transportation in the United States is, on the average, already done at a loss to the owners of the lines, or, in other words, vastly more cheaply to the public than there is the least likelihood of its being done in any other way—an assertion which anybody may verify by examining the accounts of the New York State canals. Now, fancy anybody's seriously proposing to capitalists to construct railroads, as most of the Western railroads were constructed, through a howling wilderness, for the chance of five and a half per cent., whenever the earnings allowed it; and fancy what subjects for spoliation are presented by the bloated owners of railroad property who pocket on the average less than four per cent. on the face value of their stock. Let us add, finally, that no corporation should be restricted by law to a certain rate of earnings, unless it contracts freely to do the work on those terms or has a minimum guaranteed to it by the state. In short, the railroad question, we would remind the *Chicago Tribune*, is not simply a question of dollars and cents. It is a question of morality in its highest and most important phases, and one the settlement of which must touch the security of all property, and affect the value of constitutions as safeguards of individual rights.

We have gone on for thirty years treating railroads as private property and permitting and encouraging their construction by private enterprise. Out of this numerous abuses have grown up which ought to be remedied. The corporations have grown too powerful; their influence in politics is corrupting; the power of directors in the management is too great. For the reform of all this, careful legislation preceded by careful enquiry is necessary. The prohibition of special legislation would do much to abate the corruption. Some means ought also to be devised for protecting the minority of the stockholders against the despotic power, which in some cases amounts to virtual confiscation, of those holding a bare majority of the stock, or, in other words, of giving stockholders the means of actually superintending the management of their own property and defending themselves against "rings" and "raids." Moreover, the power of directors to do anything but work the road ought to be diminished. Their discretion as regards extensions, combinations, consolidations, leases, and purchases ought to be greatly reduced, if not destroyed. This involves two things not easily supplied. One is wise legislation, and the other honest government inspection. How far we are from both is best shown by the Illinois attempt at reform, which consists at present in taking the working of the roads out of the hands of the exceedingly able body of trained business men who now have charge of it, and compelling them to use a crazy table of "rates" drawn up by a mob of excited and ignorant politicians. If we are not prepared for this, the alternative, and the only one, is the purchase of the railroads by the state, and their management by our Murphys and Caseys. We shall not argue against this at present, for obvious reasons. But this, whatever difficulties it may present, is the only honorable way of escaping the necessity of such reforms in the present system as we have indicated above. Whatever the evils of our railroad system, they are not to be met or removed by fraud or plunder.

THE PROFESSION OF "JOURNALISM."

THE interviews, whether real or imaginary, between newspaper correspondents and the most distinguished persons of modern times, on both continents, recently reported at considerable length by several of our daily contemporaries, are sufficiently farcical in their character to warrant the belief that "interviewing," as a means of attracting attention, is rapidly

becoming as inefficacious as the revelations of spiritual mediums. As soon as people found out, which they did very rapidly, that the greatest men of ancient and mediæval times talked in their interviews with mediums as foolishly and pointlessly as silly school-girls, communications from the other world lost all their interest, even for those who believed in them. The devoutest Spiritualist cannot now deny that a half-hour with Plato, or Marcus Aurelius, or Descartes, is one of the dullest and most unprofitable experiences a man can have, and that nobody can pass through it without wondering that a sage can be such an ass. The newspaper correspondents, we regret to say, are slowly driving the public into a similar state of mind with regard to the great men of our own day. Either, it begins to say, interviewers are false knaves, or the King of Sweden, the Shah of Persia, M. Lesseps, M. Thiers, Marshal MacMahon, and Don Carlos are all but born naturals. The alternative is not as a general rule faced with resolution or definiteness. Most people content themselves by lowering their opinion both of the "interviewer" and of the "distinguished personage," without making up their minds fully as to the merits of either, but the general result is a greatly increased indifference as to what the newspapers say, whether by way of news or comment. Indeed, the conductors of some of the great newspapers already begin to recognize the fact that the sensational vein has been, in the matter of news-getting, nearly worked out, and they begin to turn their attention in other directions. The success of one of them in hunting up a lost explorer has set another to paying a man for making excavations in aid of antiquarian research, and still another to paying a man for making a hazardous ascent in a balloon. This field once entered on, we may fairly expect to see a prodigious amount of competition between rival journals in the prosecution of startling enterprises having no special or necessary connection whatever with journalism, properly so called. (It has hitherto been considered the proper function of the newspapers to see or hear and report; but competition is now driving them into producing the facts which they record—a process not unlike that witnessed in many other lines of business, in some of which, for instance, it is by no means uncommon for the successful jobber or commission merchant to supply capital to the manufacturer in whose goods he deals. The position of a journalist who makes his own news, in the honest sense of the phrase, is of course the proudest imaginable; it is like being chief and bard, Agamemnon and Homer, sword and lyre, all in one, and there is no limit that we can well see to the prosecution of this peculiar species of undertaking. If a journal hires an explorer or aeronaut or excavator, there is no reason why it should not eventually come to employ its own warriors and statesmen. This sounds extravagant, but some of the recent talk of men ordinarily considered sensible certainly ought to do something towards making it sound probable. Mr. J. S. Mill, for instance, years ago compared the relation of the modern newspaper to society to that of the Hebrew prophets, and Mr. Froude has very lately compared it to that of the Church in the Middle Ages. Beyond this it would be hard to go. More than this newspapers can hardly do without taking charge of the government, if not of all babies from the birth.

It is not surprising that under these circumstances the talk about educating young men for "journalism" should become louder every year at the season when collegiate education is most under discussion. All the feeble colleges are eager about this time to produce "journalists," and many of them give notice that they are busily erecting machinery for that purpose which will shortly enable them to fill orders for Isaiahs, and Jeremiahs, and Abelaids, and Thomas à Kempises to any required extent. The process seems difficult to the outside public, but we have the word of several distinguished educators for it that nothing is easier. You take a fluent, bright-minded man, and you steep him in history, political economy, jurisprudence, and metaphysics and logic, and there is your journalist all ready for his lofty and mysterious functions. Hardly anything could be simpler or more attractive. The youth who graduates in a law-school, and sits down to work his way at

the bar, may have every quality needed to command success, and may win it eventually, but it is sure to take years to win it, and the same thing may be said of the young doctor, or young architect, or young engineer, or young merchant. All of these are pretty certain, except in cases of exceptional advantage, to have to face years of obscurity and isolation as well as of poverty. Their prosperity has to be based on a solid foundation of experience and character, and has to be built up by results capable of accurate measurement. The journalist, on the other hand, may, and often does, find at the very outset of his career his staircase thronged with "war-horses," shrewd managers, Christian statesmen, teetotal giants, ripe scholars, profound thinkers, the sages of the caucus and the stump. He may find his opinion largely sought, and his approval eagerly courted, by men who, if he had not publicity at his command, would not give a cent for either, and in fact find himself carried into fame and power without any more honest toil or expenditure of brain-power than is needed for the conduct of a single difficult case at the bar. It is no wonder that the career looks attractive; only one thing prevents its becoming overwhelmingly attractive, and that is its unproductiveness as regards money. There is probably no industry of modern times in which the part played by labor is so large, and the share in the profits received by labor so small, and in which it is so difficult for the laborer to climb into the position of the capitalist; and it is this fact which prevents, and will always prevent, the career having anything about it that can be called brilliant, and will prevent its being a profession for which men will prepare regularly at school or college. If nobody could practise medicine or law unless he was employed at a salary by a corporation with two millions of capital, we should find the ranks of these callings very scantily filled, and yet this is the position which nearly every journalist has to face. Moreover, there is no modern industry in which the separation between capital and morals is so great, and the temptation on the part of capital to disregard morals so strong. There are half-a-dozen men in England and America whose power over the fortune and reputation of their fellow-citizens is very great within certain limits, and these limits are traced simply by liability to detection in downright falsehood. A newspaper proprietor who avoids being convicted of palpable untruths may for an indefinite period make the lives of his enemies wretched, or force thousands to fill his till or pander to his vanity, without check or hindrance, and may actually find that the more unscrupulous he is, inside this line, in the manufacture of his wares, the more money he makes. That this temptation should be resisted as stoutly as it is is a very creditable fact, but it is not resisted stoutly enough to make journalism a taking profession for men of sensitive moral natures. The loftiest young moralist who enters the editorial rooms of a great daily speedily finds his ardor quenched by cold blasts of worldly wisdom from the counting-room. The publisher is anxious in his way to improve the world, but he is desirous of doing it very slowly, and likes to take frequent recesses in the great work. The Hebrew prophets lived on wild honey, and wore camel's-hair girdles, and the mediæval theologians had Satan at their back to give force and point to their anathemas and exhortations; their modern equivalent is neither so simple in his tastes as the prophets, nor so terrible in the popular eye as the theologians. He has to have his comforts, and he knows he cannot have them if he makes himself disagreeable, so he adapts his wailings and warnings to the market.

Another difficulty in the way of making journalism a profession to be regularly prepared for is the fact that it affords no accurate tests of a man's powers or attainments, in any sense in which these words are used in colleges or in the intellectual world. A lawyer's learning or logical dexterity is every day weighed and measured with the greatest nicety by decisions; a doctor's skill and ability by cures, or by the confidence with which he inspires patients; a merchant's by the extent and result of his operations; an engineer's by the strength and suitability of his work. The one test of a journalist's ability is "sales," and, as his sales may be to idiots and ignor-

amuses, as well as to wise or learned men, they tell nothing whatever of the stuff he is made of. He may be a powerful preacher, persuading or instructing powerful minds; but he may be, for all that appears on the surface, a pedlar selling worthless "notions." As long as this uncertainty hangs over the calling, it cannot greatly tempt men of the highest kind of intellectual ambition to follow it, though it will always tempt a large number of those to whom influence is sweet, and to whom public affairs possess great interest, to use it as an instrument for the embodiment of their theories in practice. It is, too, worthy of note that the profession which most nearly resembles journalism, the ministry, has of late years come to resemble it more and more since the decline of theology as a system of intellectual philosophy. When every minister was bound to preach a set theory of the universe, extracted from the Bible by a well-settled process of interpretation, and dogmas were held to be essential to salvation, preaching was performed under conditions nearly as rigid as those of an argument in the Court of Appeals. Cases had to be cited, rules applied, and analogies worked out and reconciled, under the watchful eye of a host of judges, who were versed in the system from their childhood, and detected a flaw in doctrine or a slip in reasoning as unerringly as if they did it by instinct. In other words, the minister was the expounder of a system which, whatever one might think about its premises, exacted close logic in drawing the conclusions, and his mind was apt to be an acute, subtle, well-trained instrument of argumentation. The dropping-out of dogmas and the abandonment of Christianity as a complete explanation of creation, has made him almost in all respects a journalist, or, in other words, a man working under no tests or conditions, and whose feet may, it is true, be treading seed into productive soil, but may, too, for aught anybody can tell, be as idle as those of the wild elephant. He may draw a crowd, but whether a crowd of idlers in search of excitement, or a crowd of earnest men seeking light, he need not or does not care.

Correspondence

ETRUSCAN AND PELASGIAN ART IN THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your article of June 26 on the Di Cesnola Collection contains the following paragraph:

"A class of the vases, of later character, is in the most pronounced style of ordinary 'Etruscan,' with artistic heads and ornaments, offering the antiquarian a terrible problem to get these Italian potters into the centre of an Anatolian island, executing their vases in the fashions that taught the Greeks."

I wish to give a few quotations proving that the problem here propounded is very easily solved; not, however, so much to correct an error of minor importance as to clear the ground for an attempt to stifle a theory which, according to your Di Cesnola article of May 29, is

"skilfully maintained by our correspondent, Mr. Stillman, of the identity of the Etruscans with an ancient race of builders and sculptors who carried the tide of primitive art eastward through Greece, the other Mediterranean islands, and Asia Minor."

You will see that this latter idea, if erroneous, should be at once corrected, if you notice that Mr. Stillman's last letter, in the *Nation* of July 3, goes on to fix the relative dates of the Cyprus styles by it, and even drags the Phœnicians into his universal Pelasgian net.

I translate the following from Otto Jahn's '*Beschreibung der Vasensammlung in der Pinakotek zu München*,' the best German authority on vases:

"In the beginning of the previous century, when the painted vases first attracted the notice of antiquarians, the opinion soon became fixed that they were of Etruscan origin. It was founded on a preconceived idea of the Etruscan style, on [Italian] patriotic disposition to refer as many works as possible to an Italian origin, and a resulting system of the most fabulous imaginings, which it would be useless to reconsider; although the name has become so rooted that the public still speak of 'Etruscan' vases. . . . Winckelmann pronounced decidedly in his '*Art History*' that the inscriptions, style,

and subjects treated, on the painted vases, give the most unquestionable evidence of Greek origin—an opinion which Lanzi in 1803 still found it necessary to establish more clearly. . . . The fact that these productions of Greek art are found in such number in Italy [outside of Magna Grecia], and the respective difficulties of explanation on the hypotheses of importation or of manufacture on the spot [by Greek potters], have been treated in the investigations of Gerhard, R. Rochette, Millingen, O. Müller, Laynes, Welcker, Hirt, Bunsen, Campanari, Kramer, Thiersch, Abiken, Lenormant, De Witte, Osann, and Schultz."

To the same effect I might quote, if necessary, Schmaase, Jacob Burckhardt, Lübke, and Ottfried Müller. For the general dependence of Etruscan art on the Greek, the following quotations from Mommsen ('Roman History') may suffice:

"Greek art, when it acted on Etruria, was still, as its copy shows, at a very primitive stage, and the Etruscans probably learned from the Greeks the art of working in clay and metal at a period not much later than that at which they borrowed from them the alphabet. . . . There is not a single one of the aspects of Italian art which has not found its definite model in the arts of ancient Greece. . . . As scholars have long since desisted from the attempt to derive Greek art from that of the Etruscans, so they must, with whatever reluctance, make up their minds to transfer the Etruscan from the first to the lowest place in the history of Italian art" (pages 312, 315 of the translation, vol. I.)

It will now be evident that similarity between some works of art in Cyprus and in Etruria is exactly what we should expect from what we already know of the influence of Greek art on the Etruscan, from the archaic stage down. When, therefore, Mr. Stillman says:

"There are types of Egyptian *provenance*; others, purely archaic, of Assyrian; and others still, more distinctly marked, and probably the earliest of all, of Etruscan (Pelagic?) kin,"

it is evident that he *may* be very much mistaken in supposing that similarity to Etruscan statues implies a date earlier than archaic Greek, which is the latest of the styles in Cyprus. We will now settle by reference to Max Duncker what a "Pelagian" is, and by reference to Mommsen what a "Pelagian" is not—having made it clear that the Di Cesnola Collection does not throw any light on his supposed identity with the Etruscan type. Says Duncker, p. 11, vol. iii., of the 'Geschichte des Alterthums':

"These different traditions and points of view show that the name Pelagian in the Greek tradition was a general name embracing all Greek tribes, as later the name Achaean did, and, still later, the name Hellenic. The name clearly denotes the oldest time, the most ancient men, the most ancient ancestors of the Greeks."

With regard to the hypothesis that the Pelasgians were the earliest settlers of Cyprus, it may be definitely denied that the Pelasgians and Etruscans are the same stock, and on this head Mommsen is decisive authority. Of the latter he says:

"Their manners and customs, as far as we are acquainted with them, point to the conclusion that this nation was originally quite distinct from the Greco-Italian [Pelasgian] stocks. . . . The conclusion which these facts suggest is confirmed by the most important and authoritative evidence of nationality—the evidence of language. . . . In opposition to this simple and natural view [that they moved into Italy from the Rhœtian Alps, where their language was still spoken in historical times] stands the story that the Etruscans were Lydians who had emigrated from Asia. The Italian Etruscans (Tyrrheni) nearly coincide in name with the Lydian *Tyrrhenoi*, or perhaps also *Tyrrhenoi*, so named from the town *Tippa*. This manifestly accidental resemblance in name seems to be in reality the only foundation for this hypothesis—not rendered more reliable by its *great antiquity*—and for all the pile of crude historical speculation that has been reared upon it. By connecting the ancient maritime commerce of the Etruscans with the piracy of the Lydians, and then by confounding (Thucydides is the first who has demonstrably done so) the Torrhæbian pirates, whether rightly or wrongly, with the buccaneering Pelasgians who roamed and plundered over every sea, there has been produced one of the most unhappy complications of historical tradition. The term Tyrrhenians denotes sometimes the Lydian Torrhæbi, as is the case in the earliest sources, such as the Homeric hymns, sometimes under the form Tyrrheno-Pelasgians, or simply that of Tyrrhenians, the Pelasgian nation; sometimes, in fine, the Italian Etruscans, although the latter never came into permanent contact with the Pelasgians or Torrhæbians, nor were at all connected with them by common descent" (pages 166, 170, vol. i. of the translation).

On the whole, is it surprising about these Etrusco-Pelasgian Cypriotes that "a curious difference exists in the permanence of their stock, as upon the mainland or insulated"; and that, although on Cyprus the islanders still resemble their forefathers, "no modern Pelagic (Etrurian) faces are to be found in Italy" (Nation of May 29)?

WM. H. GOODYEAR.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL.

Notes.

DR. GEORGE M. BEARD of this city, who has paid some attention to vital statistics without perhaps in any case having achieved results proportionate to his industry, has recently been getting together a mass of figures in support of his assertion that the mental decay of old men accompanies, *pari passu*, their physical decay, and, to use the language of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, that increasing years beyond forty are but increasing senility in an intellectual sense. "The golden decade," says Dr. Beard, "is between thirty and forty, the silver is between forty and fifty, the brazen is between twenty and thirty, the iron between fifty and sixty, the tin between sixty and seventy, the wooden between seventy and eighty. Seventy per cent. of the world's work is done before forty-five, and eighty per cent. before fifty. The golden decade alone represents nearly one-third of the work of the world." Now, if all this means that when men become very old they are sure to get into their second childhood, and that very young men are not so mature and capable as older men, it is a truth requiring few columns of figures to prove it. But Dr. Beard means more. He says that he has noted the ages at which philosophers have found and announced their systems, at which divines and religious teachers have originated their creeds, at which statesmen, generals, painters, poets, musicians, architects, lawyers, actors, men of science, engineers, have respectively done their best, and that from the data thus collected he has derived the period, the decade, and year of maximum productiveness and the various grades. As illustrative of the way in which Dr. Beard handles his figures, and of his conception of the real nature of the enormous fabric which he was rearing, we quote, in substance, a brief passage from his critic in the *Reporter*. The dates in life of the greatest achievements of single lives in the various categories which we have given above Dr. Beard takes in, let us say, a thousand instances. Examining them, he finds that "the golden decade represents about twenty-five per cent. more than the silver." What, then, more certain than that it is the men between thirty and forty who have done more of "the world's work" than the men between forty and fifty? Accordingly, that they have done more of it, and have done more because they were able to do work, is the conclusion which Dr. Beard reaches. Yet it would be as absurd to say "seventy-five per cent. of the dinners in the world are eaten by persons under fifty, and we are compelled to draw from this approximate fact grave conclusions as to the melancholy failure of the dinner-eating power after man has passed his silver-fork decade." The fact that most of the dinner-eating of the world has been done by persons under fifty years of age is a fact; but the inference is faulty, because the statistician left out of view the other fact that the number of persons above fifty years of age is much smaller than the number of persons who have not yet reached that age. So of the great achievements of persons on the "right side" of forty as against the achievements of those on the wrong side. The number of the latter is smaller than the number of the former, and so much smaller that Dr. Beard's own method overthrows completely the structure he had raised. Take a thousand persons born in France, a thousand born in England, and a thousand born in Belgium, and we find that the mean number of them living between the ages of twenty and forty is 539, while the mean number living between the ages of forty and sixty is only 341. Hence, if the amount of work done by each man past forty were exactly equal to that done by each man under forty, the younger men would still do sixty per cent. of the work. In the light of this compound proportion of work to age, and age to mortality, short work is made of the "twenty-five per cent." of Dr. Beard's simple proportion of work to age.

"Progressive Myopia, and its Operative Cure," is the title of an interesting monograph by Dr. Richard H. Derby, a well-known ophthalmologist of this city, just published by D. Appleton & Co. Near sight seems from the statistics collected here and abroad to be one of the commonest afflictions of civilized communities, yet little is known about it by the mass even of those who suffer from it. For example, there is a widespread belief among near-sighted people that their eyes are stronger than those who can see far, and they congratulate themselves frequently on the probability that at a time of life when others need a convex glass for reading they will be able to work with ease without any glass. Dr. Derby says, however, that this prevalent belief is "utterly without foundation," though it seems from his next paragraph that this statement may be probably a little too strong; in what is known as "stationary" near-sight (the worst kind of myopia, which does not increase with age), "between the fortieth and fiftieth year" (in exceptional cases) "where the power of accommodation becomes less, there is an apparent diminution in the amount of myopia." This exceptional apparent diminution may account for the erroneous belief in the decrease of near-sight with age.

—On the other hand, "Progressive Myopia," as its name implies, is a positive disease—"a disease fraught with many dangers to the eye." There is here not merely a simple "error of refraction"; there is also a "distension of the eye and increased length of its visual axis, and this depends upon a pathological distension of its membranes. When this distension has reached a certain point, the membranes become attenuated, and their power of resistance somewhat diminished, so that the distension no longer remains stationary, especially as the intraocular pressure of the myopic eye is generally increased. The myopia increases with this progressive distension." With regard to the frequency of this affection,

"Dr. Cohn, of Breslau, published in 1867 the results of an examination of the eyes of 10,060 school-children. He found a constantly-increasing number of myopic pupils from the lowest to the highest schools. The following table gives the percentage of near-sighted pupils in the various schools:

Elementary school.....	6.7 per cent.
Intermediate school.....	10.8 "
High-school (Realschule).....	19.7 "
Colleges (gymnasien).....	26.2 "

"In the high-schools one-half of the first class were found to be myopic. In the colleges the statistics were more dreadful. Here in the sixth class 12.5 per cent. of the pupils are near-sighted, while in the first class there is the enormous percentage of 55.8 of myopic students. Lately, Erismann has published carefully-prepared statistics of the refraction of pupils in the schools of St. Petersburg. Four thousand three hundred and fifty-eight scholars were examined. Of these, 30.2 per cent. were myopic. Here, as in Cohn's tables, a comparison of the different classes shows a startling increase from year to year in the number of myopes. Among children of eight years of age, 10.2 per cent. were found to be myopic. Among the pupils of twenty years, myopia was found in 40 per cent. of all examined."

These statistics ought certainly, as Dr. Derby says, to attract the attention of the great near-sighted public, who will find in his pamphlet also a description of the simple surgical operation which he recommends as a "prophylactic measure in progressive near-sight."

—In the last Annual Report (for 1872) of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, we find a "Circular Letter addressed to the Governors of the several Southern States on the subject of Labor," which we heartily commend to the consideration of the "several governors," and sincerely hope that it will meet with a response commensurate with the desire of those who wish well to the South. That the future growth and prosperity of that section depend largely upon the direction thither of some portion of that tide of emigration now so steadily setting westward admits, we suppose, of little doubt. In no other way do we see so fair an opportunity of effecting a complete and lasting cure of existing evils as by an infusion of fresh blood in large quantities. It cannot be denied that at present there seems to be little disposition on the part of our newly arriving friends to pitch their tents in any of the late slaveholding States. This is a fact borne out by the table of "avowed destinations of emigrants" in the Castle Garden report of last year. Out of 294,531 "emigrant" passengers arriving in New York during the year, only 3,017 declared a preference for the "South"—the term, in this instance, including fourteen States, beginning with Maryland and ending with Texas, together with West Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. If we subtract the number going to Maryland and Kentucky, we have only 1,172 to be absorbed into twelve States, and this in spite of all the efforts, well and ill devised, and more or less organized, which the South has officially made to allure immigrants. It is not easy to assign to half-heartedness, a mistaken land policy, a corrupt administration of public affairs, the lack of schools, the absence of a nucleus for foreign colonization, the part which each along with other causes has played in rendering these efforts fruitless. Due allowance made for them, some defect may still be imagined to have existed in the various Southern schemes of emigration, and we cannot do better than refer to the success of Michigan as an example worthy of study and probably of imitation.

—In 1869, the Michigan Legislature passed an act for the encouragement of emigration, and appropriated \$7,500 per annum to be expended in this direction, giving the governor the power to appoint two persons—one to act as a Commissioner of Emigration, to reside in Germany, and the other to be a local agent, resident in New York. These agents have been at work nearly two years; and of the nature of this work some idea will be had from the following extract from the last message of the governor:

"During the past year," he says, "there has been issued at Hamburg a second and third edition of a pamphlet containing a map of Michigan, with a description (in German) of its climate, productions, and other advantages; the publication at the same place of a small monthly paper (in German) devoted to the same purposes, and furnishing general information useful to emigrants, has been continued by the commissioner. Both publications have been gratuitously circulated in large numbers in Germany, Austria and Denmark. . . . The local agent has devoted his time to receiving

forwarding, and sometimes accompanying to the State persons arriving at the port of New York."

It may be worth adding that both these agents are native Germans, now residing in Michigan, and that the salary of the commissioner is \$2,500, while that of the local agent is \$1,500—these salaries, with every other expense, being met by the legislative appropriation. These efforts resulted last year in bringing 12,340 young and able-bodied men and women into the State, against 5,930 in 1870; and the ball having now been fairly set in motion, there is every promise of a rapid increase. Considerable facilities have been afforded the immigrants by the State in location and purchase of lands—new homes have been laid out for their especial benefit, and the terms of payment have been made as easy as possible. We cannot now enter further into the details of the subject, but enough has been stated to show that emigration can be and is controlled and directed by the use of a moderate sum of money in the hands of honest and efficient agents, and some such plan is well worthy adoption by the governors, legislatures, or peoples of the "several Southern States."

—The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has long been noted among American newspapers for the large number of "deaths" which it contains. In a copy now before us there are, for example, sixty-odd of these notices, each accompanied by a notification as to the time and place of burial. A few, by the bye, are accompanied also by some verses of the order common in this kind of poetry, and some of which have for many years done duty in the same column. Having thus unusual facilities for mortuary research, the *Ledger* has recently turned its attention to the local longevity which it has chronicled, and its investigation has perhaps thrown a ray or two of light on the vexed centenarian problem. It begins with the statement that during the first six months of this year it has announced in its obituary department no less than 323 deaths of persons who had reached or surpassed the age of eighty years. This is against 359 for the corresponding figures of last year. The reader will now have a clearer idea than we were able to convey to him a moment since of the extraordinary number of entries regularly made in the *Ledger's* record of mortality. Of these 323 persons the men numbered only 122, leaving the women, as is usual in this matter, in a majority, they numbering 206. Further examination strengthened the evidence in favor of the excessive longevity of women, "as the women who lived beyond ninety are much more numerous than the men." Thus, of persons dying at the age of ninety there were ten women to four men; of persons dying at the age of ninety-one, four were women and one a man; of persons dying at ninety-two, seven were women, two were men; at ninety-three, the men got the better, and the count stood three men and two women; but at ninety-four there were no men and four women; at ninety-five, one man and four women; at ninety-six, one man and two women; at ninety-seven, one woman and no man; at ninety-nine, two women; at one hundred, one woman; at one hundred and one, also, there was one woman; at one hundred and two there was one; and at one hundred and three there was one. Of the whole forty-nine who surpassed the age of ninety, only thirteen were men; thirty-six were women. Of the centenarians and supra-centenarians in this list the writer gives but an extremely slight account, and sets them down with no apparent distrust of their claim and with no evidence of its truthfulness. It probably would not have prepossessed Sir George Cornewall Lewis in their favor to learn that the lady who reached the great age of a hundred and two began her career in County Antrim, Ireland, and that she who died in her hundredth year came to Philadelphia, as a widow of seventy years, from the County of Derry. Neither of these, we may suppose, had written evidence to support her pretensions. The woman who is said to have been one hundred and three years old appears to have been an American, and there may be competent testimony of her having attained the great age assigned her. She was an inmate of the Penn Widows' Asylum. On the other hand, in rebuttal of Sir George's theory that no man can live a full century, we observe in the English journals a statement that the Registrar of Airdrie, Scotland, reports that "among the deaths is that of a centenarian who, at the taking of the census, stated his age as 131, so that at his death he was aged 103 years. He was born near the port of Monteith, in 1770. At one period of his life he was extensively engaged as a railroad contractor. He was exceedingly intelligent and communicative. His widow is in her ninety-third year."

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* is fortunate enough to possess a Paris correspondent who has a thorough knowledge of the country from which he writes. Indeed, his knowledge of French politics, history, and manners is so minute that one might almost suspect him of being a Frenchman, were it not for the tone of his letters—a tone of thoroughly Anglo-Saxon contempt for all "Latin races." In one of his recent letters he discusses the influence of the institution known as the "tribune" in the French Assembly. He says that "any one who has frequented the debates in a French Assembly will understand that France is greatly indebted for the bad working of her parliamen-

tary institutions to that mischievous pulpit of claptrap oratory—the tribune.” We may easily understand how this must be by reflecting what would be the result if in any English or American parliamentary body, whenever a member rose to make a plain, brief statement of fact, without oratorical flourishes, the other members, or a few of them, could, by mere dint of noisy shouts of “*à la tribune, à la tribune*,” drive him from his seat into a large rostrum occupying a commanding position, and compel him by this flank movement to make a tremendous stump-speech on a subject for which stump-speaking was out of place, or else cow him into silence. “The tribune is a terrible deterrent to members who have only a few practical remarks to offer, and a baneful encouragement to shallow bores who love to dribble words without any meaning in them.” Generally, the shouts of the members bring the speech-maker to bay, and the more his opponents try to drown his speech, the more his own party applaud, while the deputy goes on gesticulating more and more violently, after the manner of his race, and becoming more and more inaudible as the noise increases. A practice has also arisen which the *Pall Mall* correspondent thinks highly objectionable, of “*virtualling the tribune before beginning operations*.” For some time this odious practice was confined to orators not merely long-winded but of the illustrious sort; and so long as this was so, no fault could be found. But it is a different matter to see a dreary ranter and a long-necked bottle mount the tribune in company, and to feel that before that ranter can be got rid of the long-necked bottle must be emptied to the dregs.” The practice of virtualling ought to commend the institution of the tribune to the attention of our politicians at Washington.

—Earl Stanhope and Lord Houghton have for some time been endeavoring to secure the official recognition by the English Government of English men of letters, art, and science, and late last month the matter was the subject of debate in the House of Lords. The proposal was that a new order of merit should be instituted, or that the Order of the Bath, originally military but afterwards extended so as to embrace civil servants of the state, should be still further extended. The arguments in favor of the project were such as have been often heard and often answered, the newest thing said being a somewhat mischievous remark of Lord Houghton's, that “Mr. Thomas Carlyle's writings had influenced not only the philosophy but the practical statesmanship of our time, and had even affected the structure of the English language.” Could this last proposition be made good, Mr. Carlyle's chances of receiving the honors of the new order would hardly be improved. Lord Houghton cited two other writers as having been enormously influential—Mr. Mill having been powerful just after Mr. Carlyle's popularity reached its zenith, while just before Mr. Carlyle's rise the age was moulded in Lord Houghton's young days by “the moral and philosophical influence of Coleridge, under whose genius the literature of the time was almost transformed.” Lord Granville, in replying to Lord Stanhope, urged the difficulties of selection, the jealousies which would arise, the likelihood that the prime minister would not know how to perform the task of pronouncing upon literary, artistic, and scientific claims; and, after similar reasoning from Earl Grey and the Earl of Harrowby, the matter dropped.

—To many thoughtless persons it will not be apparent why a musical composer or his publisher should be at the trouble of preferring one set of words to any other set. The music has always seemed to be their first and only care; and for their course in that particular they have usually had two or three excellent excuses. For one thing, the public has for years bought words irrespective of their having any sense or feeling. For another, the same public, when listening to singers, has always showed that, while it cared something for the music, as regards the words it was content to catch the meaning of one word out of forty. It is so rare for a singer to show the least respect for the meaning of the language used by the writer that it is only at intervals of ten or twelve years that any one of us actually understands so much as a verse or a line of a verse sung in his presence. Poets suffer more at the hands of singing artists—a tuneless but not the wisest or best educated of races—than dramatic authors suffer at the hands of actors. This is a strong statement; but, as everybody knows, it is warranted by the facts. An intelligent perception of what the poet means, a feeling apprehension of the sentiment of the song, an attempt to express this meaning and sentiment, are hardly ever found in our singers, male or female. Instead of these we get from them vocal gymnastics and personal display; and as the vast majority of us cannot judge of such matters as poetry, and as to most of us the feats of the vocalist also are very wonderful things and altogether beyond us, our singers have a double chance to evade without our reproof the endeavor at reaching the true excellence of their art. M. Charles Gounod and Mr. Littleton, his publisher, may or may not hold opinions like these; but they have just been having a severe quarrel over the merits of two rival sets of words which had been

offered to accompany a song of M. Gounod's composing. Mr. Justice Denman would seem to have thought that one song was much the same thing as the other; for he remarked that in both there was “a deal of allusion to shades and flowers and breezes, and all that sort of thing”; but to M. Gounod one appears so much better than the other that in the heat of discussion he indulged in statements so careless that Mr. Littleton brought an action for libel, and had him fined forty shillings. M. Gounod writes to the *Times* a brief but significant note, the tone of which shows that two days after the trial of the action, one of them the Sabbath, he had not yet got into a condition of coolness. His cause has not been heard, he says; his principal witness was not examined; he is a stranger, and his incompetency as a speaker of English threw obscurity over the questions put to him and the incomplete answers which he could make; and finally, he declares that the forty shillings fine and the costs of suit he is determined that he will never pay. He has heard that no appeal lies in his case; but he appeals to the *Times* to print his letter and show the public how he has been treated, which the *Times* accordingly does.

MR. BUXTON'S THOUGHTS.

MR. CHARLES BUXTON was an excellent man, a high-minded politician, and a warm friend. He possessed a certain literary talent, had published a work of thoughts about politics, and left behind him, prepared for publication, a book of thoughts upon things in general. His death deprived his country of one of a class of public men of whom there are at no time too many, and caused profound grief to a large number of attached acquaintances. His friends have naturally published a memoir commemorating Mr. Buxton's virtues, as well as the book to the composition of which he had devoted part of many years. With Mr. Buxton as a private man and a politician, we have at present no concern. If we said anything at all about him in these capacities, we should certainly say nothing except in his praise. He was the inheritor of a name famous in the annals of philanthropy, and throughout life did credit to the name he bore. Occasionally he took up tasks a little beyond his strength, as when he joined in prosecuting Governor Eyre, and yet scrupled at indicting him for murder. But he was the consistent advocate of enlightened humanity in an age when humanitarianism has fallen into discredit, and the ceaseless assailant of oppression among a generation more and more inclining to the belief that might is right. We are concerned with Mr. Buxton not as a man but as an author. We pay a tribute to his honest and manly character when we criticise his works as freely now he is dead as we should do if he were living. The nature of his “Notes on Thought” is described by himself in the following lines, written in September, 1830: “My idea is to look steadily and thoroughly into the world around, and to write down what I observe in it in the briefest words.” The six hundred and eighty-four notes constitute, therefore, Mr. Buxton's mature reflections on the world and on life. They are the reflections of an honest, educated English gentleman. You can see in every line the trace of what is termed “thoughtfulness,” and indeed the most descriptive title for the book would be “Thoughts of a Thoughtful Man.” Mr. Buxton, no doubt, was not, and never pretended to be, a man of originality or genius; but he was highly educated, he had seen a good deal of the world and of mankind, and from his youth up seems to have never missed an opportunity either of thinking a thought or, we must add, of at once putting it down on paper. The very fact that he was like, both in character and in position, to hundreds of educated gentlemen gives a certain value to his “Thoughts,” and thus affords an opportunity of examining the theory that “thoughtfulness” is a virtue much to be cultivated, and of seeing what are the results to which educated thoughtfulness leads.

“It is a daily surprise to me,” writes Mr. Buxton, “to see how shallow, poor, barren-minded men may still be, after the most prodigious amount of education—all the education that can be given, not by Eton and Oxford alone, but by Parliament, society, travel, reading, pictures, talk. But the truth is, there is one path to wisdom, and only one, the path of *thought*.” This sentence gives the theory on which Mr. Buxton's work, and a hundred like it, are composed. Mr. Buxton, Mr. Helps, “A. K. H. B.,” and a hundred other essayists of very varying calibre, write down their reflections, and publish them to the world under the assumption that the great object of life is to encourage thoughtfulness, and that if a man be but “thoughtful,” he is certainly on the path of wisdom himself, and most probably is competent to guide the public along it. Now, the truth of this assumption is open to the gravest doubt the moment you examine what “thoughtfulness” really means. No one ever terms a man “thoughtful” about any topic which he has studied or of which he is a master. It would be ridiculous to talk of Mr. Grote's being a “thoughtful” writer on the history of Greece, to

praise Mr. Mill's "thoughtfulness" about logic, or to term Herbert Spencer a man who had thought much on sociology. When you praise a man's thoughtfulness, you really mean not that he is master of any subject, but that he is given to reflect upon matters which most people let pass without reflection. It should again be remarked that no one dreams of applying the term thoughtful to persons whose forte lies in the transaction of practical affairs and in dealing successfully with the difficulties of actual life. None, we presume, ever talked about the thoughtfulness of Lord Palmerston and the Duke of Wellington, yet nobody doubts that on many topics they must have thought, and thought hard, and that their ideas were as well worth having as that of the most thoughtful writer or politician to be found in England or America. Thoughtfulness, in fact, is generally merely a name for a tendency to reflect upon common things and form little theories about them. Now, is it true that this tendency to reflection is the "one path" to wisdom? It is very hard to see how it can be so. The study of science, of literature, of politics, any pursuit which forces a man to clear away his ignorance and to strengthen his mind by hard, consecutive mental labor, tends at least to make him wise in one department of speculation or life, since it certainly frees him from errors and often invigorates his whole mind. But thinking of itself, thinking which does not involve any increase of knowledge, theorizing, in short, about ordinary everyday events, would not seem to most rational persons a very hopeful mode of finding out wisdom. The remarks on the minor matters of life which are best worth reading or best worth remembering are not the observations of men who have made these minor matters their concern, but are made by persons who have turned a mind trained in some regular pursuit to the occasional examination of lesser things. Bacon's 'Essays,' Johnson's 'Conversations,' Coleridge's 'Table-Talk,' contain a host of notes, thoughts, or observations bearing on all sorts of occurrences. But the thoughts of these eminent persons derive their value not from the fact that their authors had attained wisdom by the cultivation of thoughtfulness, but from the very different fact that they brought minds of rare power and severely trained to bear occasionally on the lesser problems of life. Take your shallow, poor, barren-minded man, provide him with a note-book, and bid him be thoughtful, and you will have started him in a path far more likely to lead to priggishness than to wisdom. You have very probably done him a considerable injury, because you have led him to think that the habit of reflection can produce fruits which are brought forth by study or by the experience gained in active life. Thinking is very good if you have something valuable to think about. But mere thoughtfulness about things in general may leave you at last uninstructed in anything in particular, and imbued with the fatal belief that thought can supply the place of knowledge, and little things become great, because you can expend upon them a great deal of reflection.

Though we possess but a very limited faith in the merits of thoughtfulness, we own to having hoped that Mr. Buxton's 'Thoughts' might have some merits of their own, for it seemed hardly possible that the reflections of a man of more than average ability, who had associated with all the leading statesmen of the day, had seen some of the best sides of English life, and had taken part in the discussion of important questions, should not be interesting and instructive. We confess that after reading the work from beginning to end we can find little interest in it other than that which is derived from perceiving how very commonplace are the speculations of highly educated men, and can gain from it no other instruction than the lesson that mere thoughtfulness avails nothing to any one who has not mastered some particular topic about which he can think with effect. There is nothing, indeed, more curious about the whole of the 'Notes' than the utter absence of any information by which any one's knowledge can possibly be increased. We doubt whether the most sedulous reader can honestly assert that Mr. Buxton has taught him a single fact which he did not know at the moment he opened the book. It perhaps may be said that Mr. Buxton has at least this merit, that if he does not teach any new truths, he does not propagate errors, and we are willing to admit that his education and training do, as a general rule, keep him from making specific assertions about questions which he has never studied, and induce him to confine himself for the most part to the enunciation of platitudes which no one can contradict, because for the most part they are truisms not worth contradicting. But occasionally he leaves the safe high-road of platitude and pursues the much more dangerous path of historical or political speculation; and whenever Mr. Buxton takes this hazardous step, he gives the most curious impression of the laxity of ideas prevailing amongst educated men. Thus, in note 165, he ventures to hazard an historical theory about feudalism, and enunciates amongst other things that "there is one stage through which every 'nation' will be found to have passed—the stage of feudalism, in which society is an agglomeration of clans or chiefs to whom it owed service, and who gave it protection. This stage has long since been left behind by most

European nations, lingering latest, perhaps, in the Scotch Highlands." Now, it is funny enough that a gentleman who probably was in the habit of reading current works on history should confuse clanship, which depends essentially on a real or supposed connection of race, with the feudal relation, which depends on totally different principles; but the confusion becomes still more absurd when he adds that "clanship begins, like most human relations, with a bargain." If Mr. Buxton had reflected on the foundation of the not very uncommon relation of father and child, he would have come a good deal nearer understanding the basis of clanship than he gets by starting from the quite incongruous notion of a bargain. But once having lost his way among "Feudal Barons," "Zemindars of Oude," "Front de Beuf," and "Cedric," "South Africa" and its "Head man with despotic power," he flounders on from blunder to blunder, and cannot recover his footing until he lights upon the familiar topic of a bargain over which he can moralize and tell us how "nature beautifies all her works." But it may be said that Mr. Buxton was not bound to understand the subject of feudalism, though he certainly would have done much better not to have written about what he did not understand. Let us take him on a topic on which he is more at home. He thus writes of the Evangelicals: "The Evangelicals have their faults, and great ones, but it is a plain matter of fact that they set going the philanthropic movement which abolished slavery and the slave-trade, mitigated the penal code, remodelled our jails, spread missionaries over the heathen world, and wrought by education and other means a great improvement of the working-class in England. It is right and good to abuse them, but still they have done such a work as the world never saw before." We do not wish for a moment to detract from the immense credit justly due to the religious party here eulogized by Mr. Buxton, or to deny that at one time they did untold services to the cause of humanity; but to attribute to their efforts the whole philanthropic movement which marked the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century, is simply to exhibit the utmost laxity and confusion of thought. Bentham, Romilly, Brougham, Rousseau, Voltaire, and a host of other persons belonging to different societies and countries must, in common fairness, be credited with their share in a movement of far too wide a character to be described as the work of any one religious party.

Mr. Buxton's admirers may, however, urge that inaccurate views of history, or a lax mode of expression when carelessly reviewing movements which he had never very carefully analyzed, do not substantially detract from Mr. Buxton's reputation as a keen observer and judicious critic of men and manners. We have no disposition to grudge him whatever reputation is his due, and gladly set before our readers a few samples, as it seems to us fairly selected, of the sort of thoughts with which a book which must be taken as the mature fruit of Mr. Buxton's experience is crammed:

"A nation does wisely, if not well, in starving her men of genius; fatten them, and they are done for.

"A large family party is rather too much like a flight of tom-tits—everlasting twitter, but no conversation; gregariousness without companionship.

"Proverbs are potted wisdom.

"Cursed be chatterboxes, they are the pest of society. Blessed be chatterboxes, they are the salt of dull lives.

"A successful career has been full of great blunders.

"One of the ill effects of cruelty is that it makes the bystanders cruel. How hard the English people grew in the time of Henry the Eighth and of Bloody Mary!

"Silence is the severest criticism."

We will not undertake to assert that these maxims and the like will be of no benefit to any human being. Every one who has attained mature years must have passed through a stage of life when maxims had a strange impressiveness, when Bulwer seemed a profound and original thinker, and Tupper was felt to be not devoid of wisdom. To young gentlemen and ladies in search for maxims to guide them through life, Mr. Buxton may, we hope, be able to perform the part of a well-educated and gentlemanlike Tupper. He will supply them with thoughts which, if they are never new, are generally true, which are expressed without vulgarity, and are not defaced by obtrusive egotism.

AMERICAN CHURCH MUSIC.*

II.—MOTETS.

AS we have seen, the American psalm-tune of the present day is actually inferior to that of the previous half-century. A gradual falling-off in nobility and strength, and the steady employment of a set form of cadences

* The Coronation: a Collection of Church Music. By Theo. F. Seward and Chester G. Allen. New York, 1872.

The Standard. By L. O. Emerson and H. W. Palmer.

The American Tune-Book. Dit-on & Co.

Millard's Collection of Popular Music. By Harrison Millard.

Baumbach's New Collection of Sacred Music. By A. Baumbach. 1871.

Buck's Second Motette Collection. By Dudley Buck. 1871.

and familiar melodic phraseology have at length brought the psalm-tune into the low estate in which we now find it. It has been persistently written down to the capacity of the people until the people have ceased to regard it with any respect, and are seeking in other forms of music a higher inspiration. In fact, it could not be otherwise. The legitimate use of the tune for several stanzas of a hymn renders it impossible for the music to correspond to the dramatic demands of each separate stanza. It must suffice if the general emotional type of the whole hymn is reproduced in the music. And since all the hymns may be classified into a very few well-marked emotional types, such as bold, animated, tender, noble or grand, commonplace, etc. (see Prof. Bailey's preface to Hillard's Readers), and any hymn of a given class may be sung to any tune of the same class without violating the fundamental proprieties, it follows that a comparatively limited number of tunes is regarded by congregations generally as sufficient for their wants. It is true, indeed, that music is the especial language of the emotions, and that the seven characteristic types given by Prof. Bailey are multiplied by the composer to an almost infinite gradation of shades. Yet these delicate shades are unappreciated by the average musical amateur, and, in the matter of psalm-tunes, must always remain so. For the fact that no hymn has an emotional uniformity through all its stanzas leads the chorister to look indulgently on the discrepancy that must exist between some of them and the tune; besides, the average chorister has sung so much meaningless music, and gone through so carelessly whatever good music he may happen to have used, that his taste is of little value.

In the motet, on the other hand, the conditions are more favorable to an artistic result. No interchange of different sets of words to the same music is permitted or possible. The music conforms itself at once to the peculiarities of the text. Instead of reducing all texts to a few dead-levels of emotional type, the art of the composer is to seize on each slightest change of sentiment, and, by the cunning application of music, heighten and intensify the dramatic contrast. Moreover, the words being always uttered to the same musical phraseology, the singer enters by degrees more and more into sympathy with the composer's understanding of the text; and if the music is dramatically true to the words, we have in it the most effective commentary possible. This is admirably illustrated in Handel's "Hallelujah," "Lift up your heads," "Behold the Lamb of God," and in Mendelssohn's "Thanks be to God," "He watching over Israel," and, indeed, by every masterly chorus that has made its way among the people. But it is not true, as one writer has said, that "music is the appropriate drapery of truth." Music is the appropriate drapery of any truth which requires drapery—that is, which has an emotional atmosphere. A proposition of Euclid is true, but it has no feeling in it. Handel had a healthy instinct in this respect. Consider the pleasant hopefulness of "And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed," and the assured belief of "for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it," and the deep sadness and pathos of "And the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all." On the other hand, see what difficulties he had with "For as in Adam all die." It was not Handel's fault; it was the text's.

The imperative demand of a motet is for truth to the chosen text. This truth must also be expressed in phraseology suitable to religious worship. And so we come to speak of the ecclesiastical style. There is a sense in which a motet must be ecclesiastical; that is, it must not be intrinsically a march or quickstep, or a mere love-song. But as for mannerism in phraseology, they, like the peculiar turns of the pulpit and the minister's "holy tone," are properly enough dispensed with. When we have the music expressed in a contrapuntal spirit, which is essentially an intelligent and dignified spirit, and in rhythmic forms not provocative of dancing, we have enough of the ecclesiastical style. Whenever the composer has a mastery of the art of expression, and the depth of soul to penetrate to the very heart of the text, the style may be considered safe enough.

Dr. Lowell Mason was very successful in the composition of short motets or sentences suitable to the ability of choirs as they at that time existed. They are remarkably faithful to the general spirit of the words, and were, doubtless, as elaborate as the times permitted. Good specimens of his work are "And ye shall seek me," p. 379 'American Tune-Book,' and "O praise God in his holiness," p. 390 of the same work. It was not his theory to concede to the weakness of the flesh or the vanity of soprano singers; hence we find few or no solos. They were simply "sentences" which a well-disposed choir might introduce at the opening of public worship. In those days organs were not common; the sentence was the beginning of the artistic use of music in American churches. In some of his longer works he was less fortunate. His popular "Jerusalem, my glorious home" was too monotonous, and this, as we shall hereafter see, is the fault into which composers always fall when they confine themselves to metrical texts for motets.

Only the picturesque and dramatic poetry of the Bible affords a composer the readiest inspiration.

In the "Coronation" we find on p. 338 an anthem, "Rejoice in the God of Israel," which illustrates a prevalent American type of "sacred music." This piece is in effect a brass-band march. Its entire phraseology, rhythm, harmony, and melody are of the military band. It is not half as ecclesiastical as the secular part-songs of Mendelssohn. The real faults are a poverty of invention and want of skill and taste in expression; the composer has not penetrated to the spirit of the text. He has only seen deep enough to perceive the general air of hope and rejoicing that the text contains. Consequently, he has thrown himself into an elevated emotional state (probably such as he may have had in boyhood when on his way to "general training"), and has poured out his feelings in song.

In Mr. Emerson's motets we do not find this pronounced secular savor. The melodies are flowing and not unsuitable to the text. The writer impresses us as a man with a decided natural aptitude for music, but always hampered by an inadequate mastery of the means of expression—a deficiency which he has not sought to supply in the only possible way, namely, by extended studies under a competent teacher, but by repeated blind experiments—a feeling-around after a fortunate turn of expression. His "Guide me, O thou great Jehovah" is one of the most popular quartette anthems, and is really effective to a wonderful extent, considering its inartistic construction. It is too monotonous in key, and the phraseology of the accompaniment is awkward, and, if played on the organ literally as it stands, fatal to the artistic success of the solo. His other hymn-anthems nowhere reach so high a flight as this.

The next three books on our list are written to subserve a higher artistic use, and are therefore open to a higher criticism, although, be it observed, simplicity or the reverse is not an element of importance. A work may be simple exceedingly, and yet be noble and refined. In Mr. Millard's book we find an endless number of popular airs set to hymns for church use. One of the worst cases is Flotow's "Lost, proscribed," set to "Come, thou Fount of every blessing"—a melancholy and tender ditty employed as an invocation to the Holy Spirit. The associations of these pieces are enough to debar them from church use even if they were in sympathy with the text, which they are not. In Baumbach's collection we find a great deal of a better sort. A few pieces ought not to have been inserted, they are so trivial and secular. And in adapting the "Tannhäuser March" for use as a festival anthem, Mr. Baumbach has perpetrated some of the most peculiar accentuation of words we were ever fortunate enough to meet.

But in Mr. Dudley Buck's motets we have the first well-considered effort at providing American choirs with a repertory of suitable and enjoyable music. In point of style it is sufficiently ecclesiastical. It is throughout dignified, though not falling into the peculiar mannerism of the older English Church writers. In choice of texts Mr. Buck has been singularly happy, and they are treated with a great deal of individuality. The unaccustomed singer will be very likely to find some of the modulations abrupt, but in these cases there are such good reasons for their employment that the ear speedily becomes reconciled to them. As good examples of happy treatment, we may refer to "The God of Abraham praise," one of the best pieces for church use to be found anywhere. Another is the quartette piece, "Hark, hark, my soul," where we have a hymn-anthem embracing four stanzas, yet not monotonously treated. "Arise, shine!" is a notable example of a thoroughly effective and satisfactory church piece. The *obligato* organ accompaniment to the unison, "For behold darkness shall cover the face of the earth," is highly orchestral in its effect, yet never for a moment secular. The selected pieces are very fine; yet the life of the book is in Mr. Buck's own pieces, and taken together they form a valuable contribution to American church music. They show for the first time in books of this kind a comprehensive and plastic control of the resources of choir, solo-singers, and organ for the edifying illustration of Scriptural texts.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FOR JULY.

THE articles of most literary interest in the July *North American* are Mr. Gryzanowski's and Mr. Ellis's, the former treating of Schopenhauer's pessimism, and the latter not only reviewing Mr. Sibley's 'Graduates of Harvard University,' but also adding something from Mr. Ellis's own store to the accumulation of knowledge which we owe to Mr. Sibley's microscopical painstaking.

Schopenhauer's greatest merit, says Mr. Gryzanowski, consists in his having remained faithful to speculative philosophy at a time when the reign of philosophy had passed away. His ethics, though good, are based upon a rotten metaphysical foundation; his philosophy has fundamental errors; and his pessimism may be considered as flowing from his

natural disposition, from the way in which the elements were mixed in him, rather than from accurate perception and just reasoning; but he never hushed his metaphysical cravings; he never gave himself up to the rivalries of existence, nor allowed himself to be absorbed by the exigencies of a life of labor and ambition, and he always professed his allegiance to what is good and beautiful and true—an allegiance which, if it is unfelt and unpaid, human society would become impossible, and individual life would not be worth the having.

This, it will be seen, is metaphysics in the large view, and, as Mr. Gryzanowski appears very willing to admit, it is not metaphysics of this kind from which the scientific men and the positivists turn with aversion and with considerable outcry and not a little of what seems like blindness and arrogance. That there may be a failure on their part to feel intimately the connection between metaphysics in this aspect and metaphysics in the aspect which repels them, is their misfortune, and perhaps, in some degree, their fault; but it is a failure which is a condition of their proper success. Only, while conceding all this, Mr. Gryzanowski has not the least intention of conceding the extreme demands to which philosophy, art, poetry, and religion have of late years equally been compelled to give ear as the laboratories have challenged each:

"Science is not a building-ground, but a mere brick-yard. Its results are building-stones, not buildings; and even mathematics and formal logic are scaffoldings rather than houses. Who can build without stones or without scaffoldings and plumb-lines? But the bricklayers and the carpenters ought to know what they are before they aspire to be builders and masters, and ought to become conscious that they belong to the very lowest grade in that lodge of freemasonry whose masters are to build a temple greater than Solomon's. In the meantime, it may be highly desirable that the brick-yard should be left undisturbed by metaphysical intruders. Philosophy can afford to wait until science shows signs of fatigue or distress. Nay, more, science has the strongest claims on our gratitude and admiration. If it has led to nothing better than Agnosticism (which, after all, is an improvement on Atheism and Materialism); if it denies the existence and, *a fortiori*, the immortality of the soul; and if it has reduced morality to a mere system of social dynamics—we ought the more readily to acknowledge our obligation to co-operate with those fearless and sagacious workers who obtained these results, and whose greatest wrong does not lie in these results, but in the presumption of their finality. Many of those who profess these doctrines are men of warm hearts and open minds, men who would be metaphysical enough to die for their country, and to own allegiance to all that, according to their lights, is good and beautiful and true."

This language seems to us to embody well a necessary truth, and to have been written in a spirit of justice not at all obscured by the evident combativeness.

Mr. Ellis's article will of course be particularly liked by Harvard men, and it has attractiveness for all students of the early times of New England and of the nature of the men who founded the Massachusetts commonwealth. To think of the university of our day, and look back upon it in its day of small things, when one of its principal aims was to breed missionaries and "convert the wild Indians," is to turn a leaf in the lesson that man proposes and God disposes, and to be reminded how different often is the disposition from the intent. It is perhaps rather a melancholy sort of interest that attaches to old records like this, but to whoever knows the College yard in Cambridge it is genuinely interesting to know that what Gookin here says, writing it two hundred years ago come next year, refers to the first brick building erected under the authority of the College. Gookin had been commissioned by the General Court of the Colony to govern and oversee the Indians, and it is to Charles II. that he makes his report:

"One thing falls in here fitly to be spoken of, as a means intended for the good of the Indians, which was the erecting a house of brick at Cambridge, in New England, which passeth under the name of the Indian College. It is a structure strong and substantial, though not very capacious. It cost between three and four hundred pounds. It is large enough to receive and accommodate about twenty scholars, with convenient lodgings and studies; but not hitherto hath been much improved for the ends intended, by reason of the death and falling off of Indian scholars. It hath hitherto been principally improved for to accommodate English scholars, and for placing and using a printing-press belonging to the College. This house was built and finished [probably in 1635] at the charge and by the appointment of the Honorable Corporation for propagating the Gospel in New England."

Mr. Ellis devotes a paragraph to the history of the ante-collegiate school, presided over by Mr. Nathaniel Eaton, about whom he is what Mr. Eaton would have called "exercised" a good deal, but whom our readers may be better pleased to associate in memory with the famous examination of Mrs. Eaton touching and concerning her way of keeping a boarding-house for the unhappy sub-freshmen of those days. This has always seemed to us to atone for quite a number of Mr. and Mrs. Eaton's shortcomings, though we confess the humor of it, besides being unconscious, is rather suggestive of

Dotheboys Hall, and sets in a strong light the exceeding unluckiness of the boarders and lodgers.

Besides these articles, there is an anonymous article entitled "The Session"; one by Mr. J. M. Bugbee—a clerk, we think, in one of the public offices—on the great fire and the old Fire Department; one by Dr. W. O. Johnson on "Modern Medicine"; and one by Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard on "Proposed Changes in the Telegraphic System." Of these, Mr. Bugbee's and Mr. Hubbard's will probably receive most attention, and for a portion of Mr. Hubbard's we bespeak the attention of the press, both the dependent and the independent. It is an incident, generally intelligible, in the current volume of American history—the history of the power of monopolies:

"Mr. Orton has said that 'he would undertake to produce an American journal, printed one thousand miles from the Atlantic coast, that should contain more news from all parts of the world in a single issue than could be gleaned from the London *Times* in a week,' and that 'the press are perfectly satisfied with the situation.' A statement of the arrangement by which the press obtains these low rates will show that in one point of view the press pays very dearly for them. The Associated Press of New York, in connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company, collect the news from Europe, and from all parts of our own country, forward it to some convenient centre for collation, preparation, and distribution, and then transmit it to the various press associations in all portions of the country. These associations are therefore dependent upon this double-headed monopoly formed by the Telegraph Company and the Associated Press of New York. No new associates are admitted into any press association without the assent of every other member. The news is delivered under an expressed or implied engagement that the receivers shall neither encourage nor support any other telegraph corporation; that they will protect its interests, and will not criticise the telegraph news. Thus an offensive and defensive alliance is organized for the protection of the Telegraph Company on the one hand, and of the Associated Press on the other, by which, in effect, that press is subsidized. The Western Union Telegraph Company can afford to furnish news at low rates to have the support of the press in its extortions upon the whole people; and the associations pay for this by defending the power which sustains their exclusive privilege of furnishing news to the public. The arrangement which Mr. Orton boasts of is therefore simply a combination to victimize the public for the sake of which the Associated Press sacrifices its character and independence."

"From time to time members of the press have advocated a postal telegraph, or have criticised the telegraphic reports, but they have quickly felt the power of the Telegraph Company, and their fate has proved a sufficient warning to others not to offend in like manner. The most noted are the *Herald* and *Alta California*, both of San Francisco, and the *Petersburg Index*, of Virginia. The California papers, the one in 1868 and the other in 1872-73, offended by advocating a reform in the telegraph service. They were promptly punished—the *Herald* by having the rates raised from six to fifteen cents per word, and the *Alta* by the entire loss of the despatches. The Telegraph Company assign as the reason for cutting off the *Alta* that they had great difficulty in collecting their bills. The Petersburg paper criticised the reports, and for a time lost its despatches. The Telegraph Company can raise or reduce the rates; and though they make contracts with the various associations, they are generally terminable at thirty days' notice. Its control over the press is therefore absolute. It has the power of life and death, for the telegraphic news is the vital breath of the daily newspapers. Such a power cannot exist without its exerting a pernicious influence on public affairs, and every observant public man has long perceived the demoralizing influence of this powerful but subtle agency."

Mr. Hubbard argues strongly for Government control of the telegraphic system, but, whatever the value of his remedy, no one who knows anything of our telegraphs—of the fortunes made by them and the power wielded by their owners in Congress, in the press, in trade and speculation—will fail to be impressed by his facts and figures.

Bostonians should flee Mr. Bugbee's article, which gives but a sad account of the centre and umbilicus of the earth. The person who said that if Boston was the Modern Athens, it must be the Athens of Snug the joiner, Bottom the weaver, and Starveling the tailor, will get more comfort out of Mr. Bugbee than Dr. Holmes's old gentleman will get. A poor fire department, inefficiently commanded; a method of governing it which seemed to have been most ingeniously devised to multiply outlay and divide responsibility; a city for years in crying need of an edile: this is a part of the picture before us. Mr. Bugbee's incidental sketches of the Mayor, the chief of the Department, and the powder-men are vivid and effective.

The writer of the political article seems to be a moderate and careful writer. His view of the *Crédit Mobilier* business would, a few months ago, have struck people as being too moderate by far; it will perhaps still seem so to people who, without having any specific evidence to support their belief, regard the *Crédit Mobilier* disclosures as making known not a tithe of the corruption existing in Washington and among our public men generally, but as rather pointing to it than unveiling it. That such is the general belief, we think there can be no doubt; that it is correct in the main, we for our part must think. Still, the writer in question seems to us to have reason on his side in the particular matter in hand.

Life, Journals, and Letters of Henry Alford, D.D. Edited by his Widow. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1873.)—Dean Alford ac-

complished two things in life—an edition of the 'Greek Testament' and the foundation of the *Contemporary Review*. The latter we ascribe to him as the editor and master-spirit during the first years, when it was taking shape and gaining position. We should also consider this his more important work, although it was not so considered by him, and is not so considered by his biographer. We do not learn anything specific with regard to the plans he formed and the difficulties and vexations he had to endure in this work. They are only alluded to vaguely and generally, though we know from other sources that they were great. The plan of a magazine which should be in the hands of Church clergymen, but should shrink from no discussion whatever, was a bold one. It could count from the outset on the opposition of the vast majority of ill-informed and bigoted traditionalists in the Church, and this opposition or even animosity was not wanting. Dean Alford was not the originator of the project, but he carried it out faithfully in the position which he took. The influence of the magazine has been widespread on both sides of the water.

The task which the Dean early undertook was to labor for a more learned acquaintance with the Scriptures of the New Testament amongst the clergy, and a more correct popular knowledge of them amongst the people. To estimate justly the work which he did on the New Testament, whether critical or exegetical, it is necessary to bear in mind the state of Biblical learning in England when he took up this task. It is scarcely too much to say that it did not exist. It was much to Alford's credit that he recognized the importance of this branch of study and set out to work for it. His early writings show the man bred in Anglican traditions, and nothing more nor less than a good Anglican parson, with such scholarship as Cambridge esteemed and rewarded. From this standpoint he took in hand the work of editing the New Testament as classical text-books were and still are edited in England. He had, however, sufficient scholarly instinct to recognize his masters. He went to Bonn for German in order to use German authorities. As a natural and necessary consequence, his plan was greatly altered. It expanded and took new shape under his hands. He found out how far he was behind German scholars in the same department, and how inadequate his plan was to set before students of the New Testament the existing status of the science. He often refers disparagingly to the first edition of the first volume. He had undertaken the task without any conception of what it involved. He limited himself afterwards to collecting and digesting for English readers the fruits of German scholarship—doing in text-criticism and exegesis just what Stanley has done in history.

Here we have the exact measure of his work. It is of some value as a compendium of German learning. When it is original, it is very weak. It is not a contribution to Biblical science as that science stands before the world to-day, but it has been an incentive to Biblical study in this country and in England, and it has brought the results of German scholarship to many who would not otherwise have become acquainted with them. As Biblical learning progresses, students of it will desire to go directly to the highest authorities, and the form of the encyclopædia must give way to special treatises. The works of the text-critic, the exegete, and the dogmatician or systematizer must be separated, and each will require undivided attention.

Alford never threw himself into popular movements like Stanley or Maurice, nor emancipated himself from his education like Davidson. The trammels of his education and his dogmatic prepossessions were the element of weakness in his work where it was original. Thus, in a letter to Bishop Colenso he says (p. 356): "It seems to me that there are two ways of approaching this subject, first, from the *unbelieving* point of view, proceeding thus to argue from the improbability or discrepancy of details to the unhistorical character of the whole. . . . Secondly, from the *believing* point of view, proceeding thus to argue from the acknowledged historical character of the whole to the existence of a key to difficulties of detail, provided we could thoroughly understand all circumstances regarding them." Evidently the first is the method without a *petitio principii*, and the second is the method with one. It shows how difficult it is for a man, even though he be honest, industrious, and zealous, to become scientific, if he starts with a dogmatic or scholastic bias.

It has been asserted that the ideal of family life is more fully realized amongst the English clergy than amongst any other class of men. The book before us might be cited as another piece of testimony to the truth of that statement; and we may add that the affectionate regard of the widow for her husband has done not a little to swell her book far beyond its just proportions, and that the matter in surplus is very frequently of no interest whatever to the reader. It is, however, to some extent a book meant for a coterie, as books about clergymen are apt to be, as well as a book meant for a certain religious following and for the larger public.

A Harmony of the Four Gospels in English, according to the Authorized Version, corrected by the best critical editions of the original. By F. Gardiner, D.D. (Andover: Warren F. Draper.)—Dr. Gardiner is professor in a Baptist Divinity School. It is seldom that even compiled matter proceeding from a representative of an exclusive sect is treated with candor enough to seem worthy of examination if the subject is remotely related to the grounds of exclusion; and the book here spoken of is unnecessarily unfortunate in avoiding even the appearance of fairness upon several controverted topics. Thus, the author mentions twenty-one names of "authorities" who think that "Judas went out before the Institution of the Lord's Supper," but does not mention any names for the contrary opinion. Also, he rehearses a list of authorities for the hypothesis that the "public" life of Jesus lasted three years, but gives no list of those who hold to a shorter period; and yet among the last is one (Tischendorf) whose text of the original New Testament Prof. Gardiner appears to have adopted as the basis of his work (it is not stated what text is actually followed; possibly one is extemporized), and whose harmony he almost copies.

If Tischendorf's harmony had been wholly copied, such a translation would at once have commanded a place among standard exegetical books. But an eclectic mixture of Tischendorf, Robinson, and Thomson must run the gauntlet of stern examination, if indeed it be worth examining at all, while a lack of candor is *prima facie* evidence that it is not.

It may be worth adding, that the argument for the shortest period, the "Bipascal Hypothesis," has recently been restated by Mr. Edmund A. Sears in his 'Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ' with a consistency which commands respect.

A Critical Greek and English Concordance of the New Testament. Prepared by Chas. F. Hudson, under the direction of Horace L. Hastings, Editor of the *Christian*; revised and completed by Ezra Abbot, LL.D., Assistant Librarian of Harvard University. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)—This book is a condensed pocket edition of the 'Englishman's Greek Concordance,' omitting and adding matters of great value. Both these works are of rare accuracy, surpassing Cruden's in this respect as much as they do in practical usefulness. The 'Englishman's Greek Concordance' is a book adapted to render the study of Greek unnecessary in New Testament investigation, because it exhibits all the texts where each Greek word occurs, giving at each reference one line of context according to the common version, and italicizing the word or words translating the Greek word under exhibition. For example, suppose one finds that the passage, "The kingdom of God is *within* you," is rendered by Noyes "in the midst of you," and by Folsom "among you"; he looks up in his 'Greek Concordance' the Greek word here differed about, and he finds one other occurrence of it in the Gospels: "Cleanse first *that which is within* the cup and platter"; the words italicized are the ones used in translating the Greek term *entos*. The inference is obvious, and is drawn so much more clearly than historical and philological arguments can be that anybody but a pedant would prefer this method in the large majority of questions. For corroboration, the words "among" and "midst" could then be looked out in the English portion of the 'Concordance,' when it would be found that a different Greek term, *mesos*, regularly corresponds to them. It is worth noting that the words under discussion were addressed to a Pharisee. As the same Greek word has often been very variously rendered in the English Bible, one has only to glance down the column of quotations, and imbibe the idea common to all the various English words used in the different circumstances, and a more trustworthy impression of the sense will be received than from a lexicon.

Mr. Hastings's condensation omits from under each Greek word the quotations of the texts wherein it occurs, leaving only the bare references, thus obliging the reader to look up all these references for himself, and making the book look Greek instead of English. The compensation is that the references can be looked at in any version one chooses, and that the book is very small. The loss is much greater than if all the quotations were struck out of Cruden's Concordance, because the latter has no lexical use, as the same word occurs in each of the quotations grouped. The lexical value of Mr. Hastings's book is crippled in that the collation of contexts is rendered very slow, whereas it is instantaneous in the 'Englishman's Greek Concordance.' In exchange for this loss, much valuable critical matter is very compactly furnished, such as the testimony of the oldest MSS. to the genuineness of the Greek words in the references, and a supplement giving those readings of Tischendorf's present (eighth) edition which differ from those of his previous edition. All owners of his seventh edition who do not wish to pay over \$20 for the eighth, can thus possess themselves of its amendments by buying this 'Concordance.' In the introduction, a description of the most important editions of the New Testament text is given in an uncommonly brief and available form.

Regesta Pontificum Romanorum inde ab A. post Christum natum MCXCVIII. ad A. MCCCIV. Edidit Augustus Potthast Huxariensis Westfalus. Part I. (Berlin. New York: L. W. Schmidt.)—This important work was briefly announced in No. 355 of the *Nation* (April 18, 1872), but its publication has been delayed nearly a year, partly by the press of state documents at the royal printing-office, and partly through the desire of the author to impart to it the highest finish in accuracy and in completeness. Not content with the conscientious labor of ten years, nor with the approval of the Berlin Academy, which awarded to his manuscript the prize of two hundred ducats, and gave a further *honorarium* toward its publication, he has gone over again the microscopic work of verifying dates and references, in order that no error of transcription should escape his eye. As "custos" of the Royal Library of Berlin, he has had its vast resources at command, and has also enjoyed exceptional privileges for drawing upon other libraries. It was at the instance of Dr. Pertz, the Royal Librarian, that Dr. Potthast undertook the immense task of analyzing all the authentic utterances of the Popes of the Middle Ages—from Innocent III. (1198) to Benedict XI. (1304)—and preparing a digest of these in chronological order; but what was at first designed only for the convenience of scholars, now proves to be most opportune for controversialists who would track the Papacy through all the assumption, the arrogance, the weakness, and the contradiction which have paved the way to infallibility. It is curious, as one turns these pages, to see with what manifold topics and interests the Popes of the Middle Ages were occupied, and with what lofty assumption they meddled with all matters and persons, great and small.

The work is handsomely printed in quarto. At the top of each page is a heavy ruled line, above which is the running title of the Pope and his period, and directly under it the year or years of the documents upon the page, thus: Innocentius III., 1198-1216, and beneath, 1199, 1202, or whatever the year may be. The left-hand margin is ruled in two columns, and here is found the date and place of each document, and opposite to these a digest of the document, with a reference to its sources, and the opening phrase by which such documents are wont to be quoted. The documents are also numbered consecutively. There will be twenty parts of one hundred and sixty pages each.

The Origin of all Religious Worship. Translated from the French of Dupuis, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and of the National Institute of France during the first French Republic. Containing also a description of the Zodiac of Denderah. (Boston: J. P. Mendum. 1872. 8vo, pp. 433.)—The translation in the year 1873 of a French work published nearly a century ago, and which has not before found a translator, is certainly a bold undertaking; and one cannot help wondering whether it is that Mr. Müller has actually discovered a hidden treasure, or that former translators showed better judgment in letting it alone. In either case, this edition of Dupuis's '*Origine de tous les Cultes*' deserves notice, if only as a curiosity, and that in two points of view—as presenting a theory of mythology which in many respects anticipated that established by subsequent enquirers, and as reflecting with great truthfulness the tone of thought of a generation which had a mighty influence upon human history. Scientific value as a treatise on mythology it of course has very little, in spite of its unquestionable learning and many excellences of detail. In its day it did good service in preparing the way for the scientific investigations of the present school; but one who should have recourse now to books of this class for information on the subject of which they treat would be, like Mr. Casaubon, "living in a lumber-room, and furbishing up broken-legged theories about Chus and Mizraim." We have said that M. Dupuis's views coincide in many features with the now established views. They agree, that is to say, in their interpretation of the myths, but differ world-wide as to their genesis of the myths. Nor is this so slight a difference as might appear—it is, in fact, a fundamental and essential one. The difference is just that between the poet and the astronomer in looking at the sky. Mythological science derives the phenomena of mythology from the pictures and legends excited by the view of the heavens in the minds of a simple and imaginative community. M. Dupuis, being himself a learned astronomer, derives them from the facts of astronomical science. In his view, mythology was not developed, but created; his authorities are not the unsophisticated legends, but the later poets and logographers.

The second aspect in which this book is interesting is as an outgrowth of the temper of mind of the French revolutionary epoch. While reducing Hercules and Perseus to sun-myths, just as Max Müller does, the main object, after all, is to apply the same theory to Christ; the twelve apostles, like the twelve labors of Hercules, are the twelve signs of the zodiac. Further, the book ends with a general protest against religion, as the mere creation of fear and superstition. Now, it would be too much to say that

this aspect of religion is wholly obsolete in a generation which has witnessed the career of the International Society; but it is not too much to say that the scientific study of religion of the most radical type has completely moved away from this ground. Prof. De Gubernatis, as coolly as M. Dupuis, identifies the Virgin Mary, in some of her aspects, with the moon, and declares frankly that "when we shall be able to bring into Semitic studies the same liberty of scientific criticism which is conceded to Aryan studies, we shall have a Semitic mythology." Prof. Tiele, of Leyden, considers Abraham to have been a sun-myth. Thus the modern science of mythology is not afraid of the views here presented, but its very foundation and starting-point is the doctrine which is here utterly denied—the necessity and universality of religion. In this point of view, too, therefore, the book has no interest for the present generation, except that of curiosity. In the controversies of the present day it would be of about as much service as a fire-lock of the seventeenth century at Sadowa.

A Dictionary of Synonyms of the English Language. (New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. 1873.)—This little work, as we infer from several indications, was prepared in Glasgow. Its Scottish origin might be suspected, indeed, from its occasional introduction of words now peculiar to that dialect, as, for instance, the verb *bush* in the sense of "dress." It is a fair enough and useful enough volume, so far as it goes, though it cannot pretend to anything like the completeness or value of the work of Soule (Little, Brown & Co., Boston) on the same subject. The author, indeed, has made the common but most unfortunate mistake of attempting to do two or three things besides the particular thing in hand. A book of synonyms ought to be that, and nothing more; for no one who consulted it at all would consult it for any other purpose. But in this the roots, definition, and pronunciation of each word—matters entirely foreign to the subject—have been lugged in, and take up about half the amount of space in the volume, which in itself is none too large for its legitimate object. These have necessarily swelled its size without at all increasing its value; for nothing satisfactory, in the way either of derivation or definition, could well be packed in so small a compass, not to say anything of the fact that neither has any business there whatever. For illustration, to a man seeking for a synonym for *busy*, it will be of no special advantage to learn, as he will here, that it is derived from the Icelandic *bisa*, to work, more especially as it comes directly from the Anglo-Saxon *bysig*; nor will it benefit him perceptibly in the immediate object in view to find that the primitive meaning of the Latin word from which *candid* comes is "white," however curious or interesting such a fact might be to one studying words with a different purpose. All the additional information thus imparted has necessarily led to the sacrifice of the usefulness of the work for the special object for which it was made, and this is the more unfortunate in this particular case, as the book is one of a series of small educational manuals which are valuable only so far as they confine themselves to their legitimate objects.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. Edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., F.S.A. (Monthly Series. Parts XXVIII. and XXIX., April and May, 1873; pp. 345 to 372.)—In July, 1856, Dr. Howard issued the first quarterly part of this magazine, devoted "exclusively to transcripts from original and inedited documents relating principally to genealogy and heraldry." In this form he published nine parts, making one complete volume of 363 pages, with its index. Parts x.-xiii., 260 pages, carried this quarterly issue to March, 1870, when it was discontinued and a new monthly publication was substituted. In its present form, as above noted, twenty-nine parts have appeared. The '*Miscellanea*' differs from Mr. Nichols's admirable '*Herald and Genealogist*,' mainly in the fact that it is composed of transcripts of documents with but the briefest of notes. It contains numerous grants of arms, extracts from wills and parish records, and similar documents; sources of information unaccompanied by any attempt to construct pedigrees therefrom. There are indeed numerous pedigrees in the book, but these are all formal documents, authenticated by some herald, past or present. Much of its contents can have but slight interest or value for the great body of American genealogists, and yet it is to be commended as a contribution to that English history in which we have a share. Occasionally the reader here will find some bit of information of local interest. Thus, in the last part there is the will of Rebecca Draper of Lewes, 1696, who gives £10 to her sister Frances Crippins of Boston, New England. Again, some curious searcher has copied from the registers at Waltham Abbey and Nazing, in Essex, a number of dates relating to the Eliots. Among them, as was well known, are the immediate relatives of our Rev. John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, though he was born in another parish. From time to time, other interesting notes and queries have appeared, and the magazine may well become a channel of intercommunication between genealogists on both sides of the Atlantic.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY IN

THE LEISURE HOUR SERIES.

DIMETRI ROUDINE. By Ivan Turgénieff. Price \$1 25.
 "In our opinion, he is equal to any living novelist."—*Nation*

"Reminds us of some of the best passages in Thackeray, which, indeed, M. Turgénieff strongly resembles."—*Athenæum*.

LATEST VOLUMES.

A SLIP IN THE FENS. With Illustrations.
WHAT THE SWALLOW SANG. By Spielhagen.
BABOLAIN. By Droz.

HERO CARTHEW. By Louisa Parr, author of 'Dorothy Fox.'

COUNT KOSTIA. By Cherbuliez.

Price \$1 25 per volume.

HOLT & WILLIAMS, NEW YORK.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 & 551 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have just published :

I.

FOODS. By Edward Smith, M.D.,
 LL.B., F.R.S. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, price \$1 75.

This work forms the third volume of the "International Scientific Series," which is intended to embrace a series of popular small works in the most interesting departments of advancing science.

The volumes already issued are :

I. **FORMS OF WATER,** in Clouds, Rain, Rivers, Ice, and Glaciers. By Prof. John Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S. 1 vol. 12mo, price \$1 50.

II. **PHYSICS AND POLITICS.** By Walter Bagehot. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, price \$1 50.

II.

CRITIQUES AND ADDRESSES.

By Thomas Henry Huxley, LL.D. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, price \$1 50.

"The 'Critiques and Addresses' gathered together in this volume, like the 'Lay Sermons and Addresses and Reviews' published three years ago, deal chiefly with educational, scientific, and philosophical subjects, and, in fact, indicate the high-water mark of the various tides of occupation by which I have been carried along since the beginning of the year 1870."—*Extract from Preface.*

III.

THE ARGUMENT AT GENEVA.

A Complete Collection of the Forensic Discussions on the part of the United States and of Great Britain before the Tribunal of Arbitration under the Treaty of Washington, as published by authority of Government. 1 vol. 8vo, cloth, 653 pages. price \$3 50.

"Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.:

"The volume which you published entitled 'The Argument at Geneva' contains the entire series of forensic discussions which took place at Geneva before the Tribunal of Arbitration, under the Treaty of Washington, whether on the part of the United States or of Great Britain.

"C. CUSHING,
 WM. M. EVARTS,
 M. R. WAITE."

IV

NARRATIVE OF THE MISSION

to Russia, in 1866, of the Hon. Gustavus Vasa Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. From the Journals and Notes of J. F. Loubat. Edited by John D. Champlain, Jr. 1 vol. 8vo. With Illustrations. Price \$5.

"It is a valuable and interesting monograph, giving an unpretending and evidently accurate narrative of a very remarkable incident in the history of both countries. It is doubtful if any act of international courtesy was ever accompanied by an expression of friendly feeling more earnest and sincere."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Either of the above, when not to be had in Bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"One of the most thorough overhauls of the moral, religious, and political bases of society which they have recently received. Everybody who wants to see all the recent attempts to set things right analyzed by a master-hand, and in English which stirs the blood, will have a great treat in reading him."—*The Nation.*

HOLT & WILLIAMS, 25 Bond Street, New York.

HARPER'S CATALOGUE. The attention of those designing to form libraries, or increase their Literary Collections, is respectfully invited to Harper's Catalogue, which comprises a large proportion of the standard and most esteemed works in English Literature—comprehending over three thousand volumes.

Librarians, who may not have access to a trustworthy guide in forming the true estimate of literary productions, will find this Catalogue especially valuable for reference.

The Catalogue is arranged alphabetically by the authors' names, anonymous works by their titles. The index is arranged by the titles of the books, besides having numerous appropriate heads, each general head being followed by the titles of all works on that subject.

Harper's Catalogue sent by mail on receipt of six cents.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
 Franklin Square, New York.

NEW BOOKS.**THE LIBERAL EDUCATION OF**

Women. The Demand and the Method. 206 pp. 12mo, full cloth, \$1 50.

A series of papers by eminent thinkers on this subject. Collected and edited by Prof. James Orton, Vassar College, N. Y.

EDUCATION ABROAD. (In Press.)

An able discussion of "Should Americans be Educated Abroad?" A question that deeply affects the School system and youth of our country. By Hon. B. G. Northrop, Superintendent of Schools, Conn.

TRUE SUCCESS IN LIFE. 12mo, full cloth, \$1 25.

For young people. By Ray Palmer.

REMEMBER ME. 16mo, full cloth, \$1 25.

A Gift Book for new Communicants. By Ray Palmer.

THE MOUTH OF GOLD. 16mo, full cloth, gilt edges, \$1.

A series of Dramatic Sketches of the Life and Times of Chrysostom. Wonderfully clever in conception and diction. By Edwin Johnson.

RESPONSIVE WORSHIP. 16mo, full cloth, 60 cts.; paper, 40 cts.; with Psalter, 16mo, full cloth, 90 cts.

A Discourse, with Notes, by W. I. Rudington, D.D., and letters from distinguished clergymen.

SUNNY HOURS OF CHILDHOOD. Stories. 12mo, full cloth, 75 cents.

BRIEF HISTORY OF TEXAS. 12mo, half roan, \$1 25.

Intended for schools and general reading. Illustrated. It brings the history of Texas down to date, and is full of most valuable information regarding that wonderful State. By D. W. C. Baker.

LATIN PRONUNCIATION. 12mo, full cloth, 140 pages, \$1.

An enquiry into the proper sounds of the Latin language during the Classical period. By Walter Blair, A.M., Professor of Latin in Hampden-Sidney College, Va.

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION. 12mo, full cloth, 30 cents.

Designed to accompany the first study of the Grammar. By Edw. S. Joyes, Professor of Modern Languages in Washington and Lee University, Va.

DANA'S SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRIES in Physiology, Ethics, and Ethnology. 308 pages. 12mo, full cloth, \$1 25.

Published by

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
 New York and Chicago.

NOW READY.

I.

THE INTERNATIONAL ATLAS.

Political, Classical, and Historical, consisting of 62 Maps, 32 of Modern Geography, showing all the latest Discoveries and changes of Boundaries, and 30 of Historical and Classical Geography, with descriptive Letterpress of Historical and Classical Geography. By Wm. F. Collier, LL.D., and Leonard Schmitz, LL.D. With copious Indices. 8vo, cloth extra, \$6.

II.

INFANT DIET. A Paper Read before

the Public Health Association of New York. By A. Jacobi, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Women and Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. 12mo, paper, 35 cents.

III.

SCIENCE GOSSIP. No. 6. An Illus-

trated Medium of Interchange and Gossip for students and lovers of nature. Edited by J. E. Taylor, F.G.S. \$2 25 a year; 20 cents a number. Send 15 cents for specimen number.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York.

MR. ROE'S GARDEN, from which, as he tells us in his entertaining book, 'Play and Profit in My Garden,' \$2,000 worth of fruit and vegetables were sold in one year beside a large home supply, promises equally well the present season. On the 31st of May, his sales amounted to \$257. On the 6th of May, he had seven distinct varieties of vegetables in abundance at his command. The story of this successful garden is told at length in his book, **PLAY AND PROFIT IN MY GARDEN**, which DODD & MEAD publish.

READY NEXT WEEK.

"Mrs. Ames's sparkling, sketchy style."—*Brooklyn Union.*

OUTLINES OF MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES,

Author of 'A Memorial of Alice and Phoebe Cary,' editor of the Writings of the Cary Sisters, etc., etc.

In one volume 16mo, cloth.

HURD & HOUGHTON,

13 Astor Place, New York.

THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE.

F. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Have Just Issued.

LYELL'S ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with an Outline of Racial and Post-Tertiary Geology, and Remarks on the Origin of Species. With special reference to Man's First Appearance on Earth. By Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., M.A., F.R.S., etc. Fourth Edition, Revised. With illustrations. 8vo, extra cloth, \$5.

LIFE AND CHARACTER. Thoughts on Life and Character. By S. P. Herron. 12mo, extra cloth, \$1 50.

THE YOUNG LADY'S FRIEND.

Edited and Revised by the authoress of 'Unsettled Points of Etiquette.' With Preface and Introduction by the editress. 12mo, extra cloth, \$1 50.

WORK, PLAY, AND PROFIT;

or, Gardening for Young Folks, explained in a Story for Boys and Girls. By Anna M. Hyde, author of 'Six Hundred Dollars a Year,' 'American Boy's Life of Washington,' etc. Illustrated. 12mo, extra cloth, \$1 25.

COMETS AND METEORS. Their

Phenomena in all Ages, Their Mutual Relations, and the Theory of their Origin. By Daniel Kirkwood, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in Indiana University, and author of 'Meteoritic Astronomy.' 12mo, extra cloth, \$1 25.

THE RECORD OF A HAPPY LIFE.

Being Memorials of Franklin Whittall Smith, a Student of Princeton College. By his mother, H. W. S. With Steel Portrait. 12mo, extra cloth, \$1 25.

For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid upon receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
 715 and 717 Market Street, Philadelphia, and 25 Bond Street New York.

New Bampton Lectures.

THE PERMANENCE OF CHRIS-

tianity. Being the Bampton Lectures for 1872. By Rev. J. K. F. Eaton. 8vo, cloth, \$4.

New Work by Dean Goulburn.

THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH;

Its Divine Ideal, Ministry, and Institutions. By Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D. 12mo, cloth, \$1 50.

WORD FOR THE DAY. Being Co-

incidences culled from the Calendar. By the Rev. J. A. Upjohn. 16mo, cloth, \$1 25.

POTT, YOUNG, & CO.,

Cooper Union, New York.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,

PUBLISHER

And Importer of Scientific Books,
 23 Murray and 27 Warren Street, N. Y.

THE WEEK IN TRADE AND FINANCE.

JULY 14, 1873.

THE week has developed nothing of importance outside of the gold speculation, which made considerable headway. The money market remained quiet, with the daily rate ranging between 3 and 5 per cent. The demand for commercial paper continues good; first-class names, having from thirty days to four months to run, pass readily at 6 to 6½ per cent.

Foreign advices are favorable. The Bank of England rate of discount was reduced to 5 per cent. on Thursday from 6 per cent., at which it had been standing the last few weeks. The Bank gained £38,000 in specie last week, while the French indemnity payment to Germany on the 5th inst. caused a loss of 43,000,000 francs in specie to the Bank of France.

The weekly statement of the city banks was slightly unfavorable on Saturday as compared to that of the week previous. The increase of \$3,533,100 in liabilities was not quite offset by a corresponding gain in legal tenders and specie, which was \$1,268,500, and, as shown by the figures given below, is equal to a net loss of \$372,275 in reserve.

The following is a comparison of the averages for the past two weeks:

	July 5.	July 12.	Differences.
Loans.....	\$286,905,800	\$288,174,500	Inc. \$1,268,700
Specie.....	39,551,400	34,658,000	Inc. 1,106,600
Circulation.....	27,276,200	27,291,800	Inc. 15,600
Deposits.....	232,394,400	238,916,900	Inc. 6,547,500
Legal tenders.....	48,168,000	48,329,900	Inc. 161,900

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	July 5.	July 12.	Differences.
Specie.....	\$33,551,400	\$34,658,000	Inc. \$1,106,600
Legal tenders.....	48,168,000	48,329,900	Inc. 161,900
Total reserve.....	\$81,719,400	\$82,987,900	Inc. \$1,268,500
Circulation.....	27,276,200	27,291,800	Inc. 15,600
Deposits.....	232,394,400	238,916,900	Inc. 6,547,500
Total liabilities.....	\$259,645,600	\$266,208,700	Inc. 6,563,100
25 per cent. reserve.....	64,911,400	66,552,175	Dec. 1,640,775
Excess over legal reserve.....	16,808,100	16,435,728	Dec. 372,275

The operations in the stock market seem to be mostly confined to the brokers themselves, who, in the absence of outside orders, feel that they must do something to "turn an honest penny." The tone of the market has been steady and the amount of business fair for this time of year. The large operators are generally absent from town, and we see no reason to anticipate much activity until the hot weather is over and they have returned. The dealings in Chicago and Northwestern are notably larger than for some time past. It will be remembered that this stock was successfully "cornered" last fall, when the price was run up to 230. Since then the stock has all lain in the hands of Gould and his friends, who engineered the "corner," and outsiders of course were indisposed to buy while the stock was so situated. Lately there have been indications that parties were willing to take hold of the stock below 70, and the result is that tran-

sactions have taken place during the past week amounting to some 43,000 shares.

The following shows the highest and lowest sales of the leading stocks at the Stock Exchange for the week ending July 12:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sales.
N. Y. C. & H. R....	102½	103½	103½	104½	103½	103½	59,000
Lake Shore.....	95½	96½	96½	96½	91½	92½	44,900
Erie.....	62½	62½	60½	61½	60½	61	46,200
Do. pfd.....	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	60,200
Union Pacific.....	25½	26½	25½	27½	27½	27½	43,200
Chi. & N. W.....	71	71½	71½	71½	69½	69½	1,000
Do. pfd.....	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	400
N. J. Central.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	34,700
Rock Island.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	10,200
Mil. & St. Paul.....	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	1,700
Do. pfd.....	73	73	73	73	73	73	20,500
Wabash.....	68½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	5,600
D. L. & Western.....	98	98	98	98	98	98	2,700
B. H. & Erie.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	27,700
O. & M.....	39	39	39	39	39	39	9,800
C. C. & I. C.....	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	85,000
W. U. Tel.....	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	44,900
Pacific Mail.....	35½	36½	36½	37½	37½	37½	

The reduction of the bank rate of discount in London had a favorable effect upon the price of United States bonds, and the higher price of gold as well as the investment demand here have brought about an advance of one per cent. in this market. The investment demand is reflected in the increased enquiry for registered bonds of the different issues.

The interest due previous to July 1 upon the bonds of the State of Louisiana are now being paid at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. Transactions in State bonds have been limited in amount, and prices remain pretty much unchanged.

The demand for railroad bonds continues good, especially for those of the old roads in good standing. All the Union Pacific bonds are stronger; the scare caused by the injunction against the payment of interest to certain Crédit Mobilier holders of the first mortgage bonds having apparently passed away.

The following questions were asked of every person presenting coupons for payment:

"1. Do the coupons which you now present belong to either of the persons named in lists Nos. 1 and 2?"

"2. Are they the coupons of bonds which were distributed as dividends or allotments of profits to shareholders of this Company directly, or by the seven trustees under the Oakes Ames contract, or the Davis contract, or through or by the Crédit Mobilier of America; and if so, to whom do they belong?"

Lists Nos. 1 and 2 referred to included the names of parties who received the bonds as dividends on Crédit Mobilier stock.

The recent specie shipments have aided materially the bull speculation in gold. The clique have succeeded in carrying up the price to 116½. The range of price has been between 115½ Monday and 116½ Friday. The total amount of gold shipped during the week ending July 12 was, in round figures, \$4,000,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York, July 14, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government bonds,

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin in New York City; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon and registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD IS A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tidewater at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest IRON, COAL, and TIMBER REGIONS in the United States.

It is completed, and doing a large, profitable, and rapidly increasing business.

Its FREIGHT TRAFFIC, PASSENGER TRAVEL, and EARNINGS during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated, and they are developing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the substantial and enduring character of the Road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the Bonds of the Company, enable us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the

Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, CENTRAL PACIFIC, WESTERN PACIFIC, AND CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. BONDS, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent., and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

THE HOME OF COOPER AND HAUNTS OF LEATHERSTOCKING. By Barry Gray. 8vo, cloth, fine, 4 full-page illustrations, viz., Portrait of Cooper; View of Cooperstown and Otsego Lake, on steel; Photographs of Cooper Monument and Leatherstocking Statue. Price \$2.

The same work, with 2 Steel Plates and Wood Engravings only; paper covers, \$1.75.

Either style mailed, prepaid, for above price, by

HURD & HOUGHTON,

13 Astor Place, New York,

or W. H. RUGGLES,

Cooperstown, New York.

The London *Spectator*, at the close of a review criticising severely 'LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY,' calls it—

"One of the strongest books by one of the strongest men of our day."

TEN PER CENT. NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS

OF THE

LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY AND
ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS.

One hundred and seventeen miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. Issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and absolutely limited to \$20,000 per mile, WITH A BASIS OF A CASH CAPITAL STOCK OF \$1,200,000 PAID IN AT PAR.

Principal due in 1891.

No security is greater than these first-class railroad bonds, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly increasing income.

The building and management of the road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment very profitable and perfectly safe.

Interest payable in Gold Coin in Boston or New York, November 1 and May 1. They yield, at present rates of Gold,

8½ PER CENT.,

and held to maturity, 10 PER CENT. per annum interest.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,

St. Johnsbury, Vt.;

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

311 Broadway, New York;

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,

2 Milk Street, Boston,

Financial Agents.

For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally.

